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FINANCIAL.

THE

Merchants', Farmers', & Mechanics'

SAVINGS BANK,

75 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES.

Perfect Security—Liberal Interest.

TABLE of increase of "Investment Certificates," secured on improved real estate, bearing interest, payable in quarterly installments, at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum. Showing the accumulation of sums invested for the benefit of Children or others:

Amount Invested.	Time.	Amount Accumulated.
$ 100	5 years	$ 142.01
100	18 years	349.97
100	21 years	432.31
500	5 years	710.10
500	18 years	1,749.85
500	21 years	2,161.55
1,000	5 years	1,420.10
1,000	18 years	3,499.70
1,000	21 years	4,323.10

Estimated upon the basis that interest, when due, is credited on savings account, and invested in INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES whenever $100 is thus accumulated.

Any holder of a Certificate has the privilege of examining the condition of the trust at any time on calling at the office of the Trustee.

Certificates forwarded, and interest, when due, reinvested, if desired, or remitted by draft or express to any part of the United States. Address

SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

9 Per Cent Loans.

We are prepared to negotiate loans in sums of $5,000 or over at 9 per cent. Smaller sums to suit at 10 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 10 Washington-st.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS!

To order, of the best fabrics in use. Full lines in stock of our own manufacture. We are prepared to make Shirts to order in eight hours, when necessary.

WILSON BROS.,

MEN'S FURNISHERS,

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago.

Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CAUTION

CHICAGO, Aug. 18, 1875.

The public are cautioned against purchasing any of the following tickets which have been stolen from the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.:

Chicago to Denver, Form 123, Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

Chicago to Galveston, Form 365½, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

These tickets, if presented for passage, will be refused, and fare collected. JAMES CHARLTON,
General Passenger Agent Chicago & Alton Railroad.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WEBER

PIANOS AND

ESTEY

ORGANS

Are used and recommended by all the leading artists of the world. Prices low. Terms easy.

STORY & CAMP,

211 STATE-ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GRAIN & PROVISION BROKERS,

170 WASHINGTON-ST.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

DYEING.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments dyed and cleaned in a superior manner, at the
BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE,
190 South Clark, 158 Illinois, and 265 W. Madison-sts.

TO RENT.

OFFICES

TO RENT

IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF

WILLIAM C. DOW,

ROOM 10.

TO RENT,

Southeast corner South Water and Franklin-sts, three desirable and well-lighted Lofts, 54x113, connecting with store and basement on Franklin-st., 17x54. Good Elevator. Low to responsible tenant.
WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

HOTEL.

REOPENING OF THE ASTOR HOUSE,

NEW YORK CITY, BY ALLEN & DAM.

The Astor House, having been entirely renovated with modern improvements and newly furnished, will be opened as a first-class hotel, on the European plan, about Sept. 1, 1875. The business public will find it one of the most comfortable and convenient in the city, the rooms being unusually large, light, and airy. One of Otis Bros.' elegant passenger elevators will run all day and all night, the best of servants will be employed, and no pains will be spared for the comfort of its patrons. Main entrance on Vesey-st. Rooms $1 to $4 a day.

The Rotunda has been elegantly fitted as a restaurant, and will furnish all the delicacies of the season. The finest oysters in the country a specialty. The bar will be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, ales, etc.
ALLEN & DAM, Proprietors.
GOUVERNEUR E. LANSING, Manager.

N. B.—Mr. Dam will continue his proprietorship of the Union Square Hotel, New York—one of the best-known hotels up-town.

FOREIGN.

Insurrection Rapidly Spreading in the Turkish Provinces.

Sixteen Thousand Dalmatians Preparing to Join the Herzegovinians.

Turkish Troops Refuse to Meet the Insurgents in the Mountain Passes.

Servia Will also Take an Active Part in the War.

A Yacht Sunk in the English Channel and Several Lives Lost.

Fifty Persons Killed by a Powder Explosion at Barcelona.

Brief Sketch of the Life of Hermann, the Ancient German Conqueror.

Description of the Statue Recently Dedicated at Detmold.

TURKEY.

THE PROVINCIAL INSURRECTIONS.

RAGUSA, Aug. 18.—Twenty-five hundred Turkish troops have been landed at Kleck, and will march for Mostar. The insurgents are strongly posted in the mountain gorges on the route.

Communication with the northern frontier is cut off.

SERVIA.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Vienna reports that the Radicals have been victorious in the elections in Servia. The *Deutsche-Zeitung* states that the Radicals will move in Skuptschina, and that Servia has sent an army to Herzegovina to assist the insurgents.

TURKISH TROOPS INTIMIDATED.

VIENNA, Aug. 19.—The insurrection in the Turkish Provinces covers 200 miles of territory.

It is reported that 2,500 troops which landed at Kleck refused to march for Mostar, on account of the insurgents occupying the mountain passes on the route.

The garrison of Trebigne, in Herzegovina, made a sortie yesterday, but were repulsed. The insurgents burned several villages during the engagement.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A letter from Dalmatia, dated Aug. 16, says that 16,000 men are ready to join the Bosnian insurrection, and that the Sclavonians from all parts were arriving to fight for their independence and religion.

SERVIA.

LONDON, Aug. 19—6 a. m.—A Vienna special to the *Standard* says letters from Belgrade express a fear that the Prince of Milan will shortly be expelled from Servia.

LONDON TIMES COMMENTS.

The *Times*, commenting on the Turkish situation, says: "While we think the success of the rebellion would be a calamity at the present time, because it might precipitate the disruption of the Ottoman Empire and plunge Europe into a mighty war, we cannot blame the people for seeking to throw off an intolerable yoke."

THE CHOLERA SCOURGE.

Levant Herald, July 21.

It is just ten years ago that the cholera invaded Constantinople and swept off thousands of its inhabitants. When this occurred the Christian population cried aloud to the Government to close the yawning sewer that poisons the Valley of Kassim Pasha, and to take measures for insuring a supply of wholesome water. And the Government promised it should be done. Six years later, on the fragrant banks of the Kassim Pasha sewer, cholera broke out again and infected all the suburbs round about. There was also great suffering because no wholesome water could be obtained. Another outcry was raised, and the Government was again implored to cover in the pestilential sewer, and to form a plan for giving this city water enough to keep it sweet and healthy, and to furnish residents with wholesome drink. And the Government held out hopes again that all this should be done. The cholera is again at our door; God forbid that it should pass the threshold. But should such a calamity be in store, who will venture to say that it has not been invited? The Kassim Pasha ditch exhales poison just as it did in 1865; it is not covered in; and if it were, there is no water to flush it with. Neither has anything been done to amend the water supply for household use. The lower classes are constrained to live in their old filth, and to be content with the fetid fluid scooped up from foul wells for all their household requirements. It is all the rich can do to get wholesome water, and even they can obtain it only in scant supply. This condition of affairs is one that has a claim upon the attention of the Government. Let it be hoped that Constantinople may escape the calamity foreshadowed by our remarks; but it would be mere folly to shut our eyes to the fact that we are threatened with it. According to the latest accounts the cholera seems to be on the increase at Antioch and Damascus. At Damascus from the fifth to the 12th of July, inclusive, there were 1,118 cases, 506 of which proved fatal. The worst day was the 12th, when there were 190 cases and 107 deaths. At Antioch, from the 6th to the 11th, there were 115 cases and sixty-six deaths. The largest number of cases was on the 11th, when there were twenty-eight cases and fifteen deaths. No cases have been reported from Aleppo. The vali of Damascus having asked for an increased number of physicians, the Sanitary Council has addressed a letter to Marco Pasha asking him to place at his service a number of the young military doctors, who, having completed their studies in Galata-Serai, are now attached to the hospital Haidar-Pasha. The request will be complied with, and a number of these young doctors, accompanied by others whom the Government is about to engage, will start shortly for Beyrout. Last week the Sanitary Commission was presided over by Cabouli Pasha, Minister of Commerce, and several measures were adopted in view of this terrible outbreak.

INTERNAL REFORMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1.—A Hatti-Sherif was solemnly read at the Porte to-day, authorizing those internal reforms to be carried out which are necessary to increase the natural wealth of the country by opening new routes in every district. The Hatti-Sherif adds that the Sultan orders a railway to be constructed at his own expense as far as Bagdad, and requests his Ministers forthwith to submit the necessary scheme.

THE TURKISH RAILWAY-LINES.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Austria, assisted by Germany, has elicited a distinct promise from Turkey that the Turkish railway lines shall be connected with the Servian.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE COTTON MILLS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Oldham strike continues, and now the cotton trade of Blackburn and vicinity is seriously threatened, as the manufactories get their yarn and wool from Oldham.

COLLISION.

A steam yacht carrying the Queen and Royal family, while crossing from Osborne to Portsmouth, this afternoon, collided with and sank the schooner yacht Mistletoe. The latter was struck amidships and cut in two, and sank instantly. A party of ladies and gentlemen were on board the Mistletoe, three of whom were drowned and one killed. None of the Royal party were injured. Their yacht was but slightly damaged.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Herald Cable Special.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The royal yacht Alberta, with Queen Victoria on board, collided at 6 o'clock this evening, while crossing from Osborne to Gosport, with the yacht Mistletoe, belonging to J. S. Heywood, of Manchester, who with a party of friends were on a pleasure cruise. The sailors on the Mistletoe were in the act of dipping their flag in honor of the Queen, when a cry was raised that the royal yacht was running down the Mistletoe. Great excitement ensued, and efforts were made to avoid a collision, but it was too late. The Mistletoe was struck on the starboard side, abreast of the mainmast. The Alberta rode completely over her, losing her own bowsprit and cutwater. It is impossible to describe the scene on board the vessel. The Queen witnessed the collision from the deck of the Alberta. She was deeply agitated, wringing her hands and in dreadful suspense. Every effort is said to have been made to save the party on the Mistletoe, which was rapidly sinking. Several of the rescued were severely injured. The damage to the Mistletoe was so serious that she sank in a few minutes, carrying with her a lady and the mate. It being impossible to render further aid, the Alberta proceeded on her way to Gosport, but had scarcely reached Clarence Yard when Stokes, the Master of the Mistletoe, died. Heywood, who was seriously injured, was carried to the house of the Admiral at Portsmouth.

The following report of the accident appears in the *Court Circular* this evening:

"When the Alberta was crossing the Solent, with the Queen and Royal party on board, a sailing yacht ran under the Alberta, which struck her, and she went down in a few moments. The Queen, though terribly shocked, gave orders that every effort should be made to save the persons on board, but it is to be feared that two have been lost, besides those who were injured. Her Majesty spoke to Miss Peel, the lady who was saved, and made constant inquiries after the wounded. On reaching Gosport she gave orders to Admiral Elliott to spare no efforts on behalf of the sufferers, and to pay every attention to their wants."

A ROTTEN VESSEL FROM AMERICA—THE CREW REFUSE TO SAIL.

London Times, Aug. 4.

At the Stonehouse Police Court, yesterday, fifteen seamen of the ship Sunbeam, now lying in Plymouth Sound, were charged by Capt. Daezail, the commander of the vessel, with refusing to proceed to sea. The case was partly heard on the previous day, when the Magistrates ordered the ship to be surveyed. Capt. Stoll, R. N., the Board of Trade Surveyor, accordingly inspected the vessel, and in his report of her condition he says: "The jibboon is rotten, the plank under the top rail by the port cathead is rotten, and the calking bad; the bitts for the mainstays and main topmast stays on the port side are completely gone, to the great danger of the mainmast. The deckhouse for the crew is in a bad condition; the mizenmast has been properly tongued, but not being wedged in, the partners are very unsafe; the calking around the starboard bow is bad; the running rigging is bad; and there is only a small quantity of spars and rope on board. The sails are old and require overhauling; the boats are badly found." He did not further proceed in his survey, as these defects rendered the ship unfit to proceed to sea. In reply to a question put by one of the crew, Capt. Stoll stated that a carpenter could not be dispensed with, as the ship was in such a wretched condition. The Captain told him that he had a spar for a new jibboom, but this could not be fixed without a carpenter. The men stated that there was no carpenter on board, and that if they had been willing to go to sea the Captain would have gone, although there was a seaman short. The Bench ordered the men to be at once discharged from custody. The Sunbeam is a ship of 988 tons register, and is registered as belonging to South Shields, with Mr. Alfred Dobell, of Georgia, United States, as owner. Mr. Dobell has offices and a business in Liverpool. The ship was built in Medford, United States, in the year 1845, and had recently come to England from Quebec, for which port she was to have sailed again this week.

GERMANY.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONER.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Herr Bartels, architect, is about to leave for Philadelphia to arrange the distribution of space allotted to German exhibitors in the Centennial Exhibition.

THE PRESS LAWS.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Notwithstanding the undoubted intention of the German Reichstag that inquires into the authorship of newspaper articles should cease upon the editors being held criminally responsible for everything they publish, the proceedings against the staff of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* are being prosecuted with the utmost rigor. The Appellate Court having decided that the *Zeugenzwang* is still in force, three members of the staff, MM. Curti, Sewigh, and Stern, were arrested this morning for contempt of court in refusing to give information as to the authorship of articles forming the subject of Government prosecutions. A fourth, who is about to return from an excursion, will undergo the same fate, and the imprisonment may extend over several months. The editor and proprietor, MM. Sak and Sonnemann, have also been ordered to appear before the Court, and may expect similar treatment. Independently of the repugnance excited by attempts to extract information inquisitorially, there is this striking anomaly, that a number of persons may be punished for an offense for which a single punishment evidently ought to suffice. The editor may be convicted and imprisoned for publishing an obnoxious article, the entire staff (and in this case even the engine-stoker has been interrogated) may be incarcerated for refusing to reveal the author, and the author himself may eventually be discovered and prosecuted. Some even of the German papers favorable to the Government which at first maintained a rigid silence have of late advocated the abolition of the Zeugenzwang, and the question will certainly be raised in the next session of the Reichstag. In the meantime, however, the crusade against the *Frankfurter Zeitung* is being pushed to the last extremity, and it is not surprising that it has been advised to transfer itself to a neighboring German State, so as to escape the grip of the Prussian authorities.

CHURCH AND STATE.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The Bishop of Hildesheim declares it to be untrue that he has required the clergy of his Diocese to give him a written promise that they will obey his instructions in regard to the May laws.

POSEN, Aug. 2.—The Bishop of Culm has notified the Governor of his willingness to cooperate in enforcing the law on the administration of the property of Catholic parishes in so far as concerns the Posen portion of his Diocese.

BRESLAU, Aug. 2.—Archdeacon Brandt, of the County of Glatz, has replied in the affirmative to the question addressed to him by the Governor as to whether he would assist in giving effect to the law on the administration of church property.

MUNICH, Aug. 2.—All of to-day's Ultramontane newspapers announce that the Ministry has been authorized to assent in the Federal Council to any measure that may be proposed for extending the law concerning the Jesuits to the Franciscan, Capuchin, and Carmelite orders.

THE HERMANN MONUMENT DEDICATION.

New York Herald.

DETMOLD, Aug. 16.—The most beautiful weather favored the solemn dedication of the Hermann monument on the Grottenburg to-day, which took place amid the strains of music, the boom of cannon, national songs, and patriotic speeches, in the presence of more than 30,000 people.

The Emperor William, the Crown Prince, Frederic William, and Prince Frederic Charles, Prince Paul Frederic and Princess Elizabeth of Lippe Detmold, surrounded by representatives of all the German monarchs, formed the centre of the enthusiastic multitude.

The wide avenue fronting the colossal monument was lined with gay tribunes for spectators, the musicians, the choral societies, and the press.

On one side, right opposite the Imperial tribune, was Bandel's hut, which was reserved for the successful sculptor and his family.

The grand procession started at 9 o'clock in the morning and reached the monument in perfect order toward noon.

The cannon announced to the attentive crowd the departure from Detmold of the Emperor.

Upon entering the forest that surrounds the Grotenburg, the Emperor was received in an interesting manner. A characteristically decorated triumphal arch had been erected there, bearing the inscription:

WELCOME TO THE TEUTOBURGER FOREST.

In four niches of this arch there stood foresters in their picturesque national costumes, leaning on their rifles, the deer-hound at their feet.

When the Emperor arrived the large open space in front of the monument presented a wonderful spectacle.

The tribunes encircling it were crowded with citizens and ladies and resplendent in magnificent dresses, which were harmoniously set off by the numerous representatives of the German students' associations, with their characteristic insignia, interspersed with German-American citizens waving the Stars and Stripes.

When the Emperor arrived upon the scene, about noon, and had ascended the imperial tribune, he was received with deafening cheers, while the Court Chamberlain stepped forward and presented him with a handsome wreath.

The ceremony was opened with a prayer and a short sermon, to which the Emperor devoutly listened, his silvered head humbly uncovered. Then followed a chorus, with full musical accompaniment, consisting of a characteristic, descriptive Hermann cantata, composed for the occasion. After the music came an address by Privy Counsellor Preuss, of Detmold; cannon were fired and the full military band stationed around the monument intoned the grand hymn "Glory to God in the Highest," in which thousands of spectators enthusiastically joined.

Counseilor Lueders, of Hanover, then spoke of the deep significance of the present celebration, not forgetting the manifold difficulties which had surrounded this work. He mentioned, not without emotion, that the sculptor had sacrificed his fortune and nearly spent his lifetime to accomplish his grand task, but that he had lived to old age to see his work crowned and himself to receive the merited honors.

It was an affecting moment when, after this speech was finished, the Emperor sent his Chamberlain to bring Bandel before him. With bowed head and tottering steps the old man of 75 years ascended the tribune.

The Emperor advanced toward him, grasped him by both hands, and held them firmly in his for over a minute, amid the wildest applause of the assembled multitude. Bandal was overcome with emotion, and sunk upon a chair, surrounded by Princes and Princesses. Again the Emperor approached him, and, holding him affectionately by both shoulders, warmly congratulated the happy sculptor upon his success.

The Emperor said this was one of the most affecting festivals he had ever witnessed, and he rejoiced in this monument, inaugurating the new era of happily united Germany, and if all would do their duty toward the beloved Fatherland it would remain so forever.

After some more singing and repeated stormy cheers for the Emperor, Bandel, and the German Empire, the Emperor and his suite rose to leave, and the solemn part of the inauguration closed.

The Imperial party left at night, but thousands of spirited spectators still crowded the festive place till late at night, illuminating with bonfires the gigantic statue that stood with uplifted sword over a battle-field of nineteen centuries ago.

THE STATUE OF HERMANN.

The city of Detmold, in Germany, was, on Monday, Aug. 16, the scene of a national festival in honor of one of Germany's most ancient heroes, Arminius, or Hermann, a colossal statue of whom was unveiled before an immense multitude in presence of the Princes of Germany and other distinguished visitors. Arminius was Prince of the Cherusci, a German tribe, and was born 16 B. C. He became a Roman citizen of the equestrian order in his youth, and served in the troops auxiliary to the Roman army on the Danube. In the year 9 B. C., he planned a successful insurrection against Varus, the Roman commander, and defeated his troops with great slaughter, Varus taking his own life to prevent capture. It was after the news of the defeat that the Emperor Augustus exclaimed, "Varus, give me back my legions."

Germanicus in a few years marched against Arminius with 80,000 men, but was defeated. He again attempted the subjugation of Germany with 100,000 men, and after a severe battle was driven across the Rhine. The Romans never attempted to cross this river again, and Arminius bears the title of Liberator of the German nation, which he seems to fully deserve. Arminius, after driving out the Romans, had a contest with Marbod, chief of the Maresmanni, who was seeking the supreme power in the nation. He defeated him, and subsequently was himself destroyed by treachery in his own family. Tacitus, in his "De Moribus," refers to the enthusiasm with which the name of Arminius was cherished in his time, and the Liberator has lived in German songs to this day. The defeat of Varus and that of Germanicus constituted two of the decisive battles of the world. They prevented the absorption of the German race into the Latin race, as the victory of Charles Martel, at Poitiers, checked the progress of Moorish domination in Europe.

Some thirty or forty years ago, when the Unity movement had barely commenced, Herr Ernst von Bandel, a Westphalian nobleman, devoted to the sculptor's art, conceived the patriotic idea of erecting a gigantic statue to Hermann, the vanquisher of Varus, in the Teutoberg Forest. The statue was to reach the enormous proportions of 100 feet, not to speak of pedestal and base; and as it was to be placed on the top of a hill, the site of victory, the difficulty of getting it in position not a little added to the magnitude of the undertaking. In spite of all obstacles, what appeared a chimera thirty years ago has now become a reality. Assisted by wealthy friends and occasional public subscriptions, Herr von Bandel completed the figure about two months ago. This gigantic statue, which was unveiled on Monday, is of embossed copper, and has been wrought by the hand of the man whose brain created it. His whole life has been consumed in this one object. When he had done modeling—no small task in the case of a figure with hands 5 feet long—he took to the hammer and forge, and literally formed the immense surface with his own unaided strength. A good deal of it was done at the foot of the hill whereon it stands, the sculptor having built himself a forge and a hut close to his chosen locality. With this gigantic monument in position, Germany possesses not only the largest, but also one of the best statues in Europe. This eighth wonder of the world will tower over the famous oak woods near Detmold, the Capital of the Principality of Lippe.

FRANCE.

THE AMERICAN CARDINAL.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Cardinal McCloskey has arrived in this city, where he will probably remain several days.

DUPANLOUP.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Monseigneur Dupanloup, it is announced, has been invited to visit Rome, and it is expected that he will receive a Cardinal's hat.

MICHELET.

A dispute between the widow and son-in-law of Michelet as to the place of interment of his remains came before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine to-day. Michelet, it appears, left two wills—in the first, dated 1865, he directed that he should be buried beside his family at Montmartre, while in the second, dated 1872, he indicated the nearest cemetery. He added in the latter that he wished to be buried like the poor, in order that the sum saved by avoiding useless pomp might be bestowed on the necessitous. He died at Hyeres, and was buried there; but Madame Michelet contends that Paris was his home, his stay at Hyeres being merely casual, and she demands the removal of the remains to Pere-la-Chaise, beside his daughter and father. The son-in-law, M. Poulain Dumenil, who since his first wife's death has married again, was not represented by counsel, expressing by letter his willingness to accept the decision of the Court. The Procureur-General objected to the removal, maintaining that Michelet's wish was to be buried, like Chateaubriand, at a distance from the tumult of human passions. Judgment will be given this day week.

THE TUNNEL SCHEME.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—French engineers who are to assist in the sounding for a channel tunnel have left for England.

SPEECH BY M. LABOULAYE.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—At a meeting of the Left Centre to-day, M. Laboulaye, the President, delivered a speech which produced a great impression, and was the absorbing topic of discussion in the lobbies of the Assembly. Looking back on the past six months, he declared that the session had been a good one for the country. Last January France had not extricated herself from the *provisoire* which had enervated it for four years, the future was uncertain, and the Government without strength; but thanks to the patriotism of a certain number of the Right Centre and to the co-operation of the Left, the *provisoire* had been condemned, the chimera of the Septennate had vanished, and the Republic had been recognized as the Government of France. By assuring to the country the only government all parties may accept, men's minds had been soothed and public uneasiness had been dispelled, France thus gained hope and prosperity. Describing the Constitution as a compromise, Constitutional Monarchists, he said, had returned with confidence to a system which they had always regretted, while Republicans had given it a democratic form of instituting a Presidency and maintaining universal suffrage. He added:

> This compromise has not satisfied men who glory in pursuing the Absolute in the domain of politics. We who should not be sorry to understand those great principles which are to secure the happiness of the human race, but who have never had the chance of encountering the Absolute in the infinite variety of political institutions which have in turn governed the world for 4,000 years, have been modestly content to take part in all the attempts which have been made to give the country a regular Government and accelerate the elections. We see no reforms or progress which cannot be obtained with the new Constitution. We see not what Republicans would have gained by perpetuating a *provisoire* which menaced the Republic. It is easy to criticise any human work. That is a way of obtaining a certain popularity. For our own part, we have only thought of the country. We are confident that, once in possession of its new Government, France will be more disposed to enjoy its new institutions than to ruin itself a second time in the sanguinary game of revolutions. The time of systems is past. The country asks not useless speeches, but the maintenance of its rights and the defense of its interests.

Referring to the Constitutional bills, two of them already passed, and the third prepared, M. Laboulaye claimed credit for the Left for the Committee of Thirty, for their conciliatory temper, and for that political spirit without which opposition, instead of being reasonable and useful, was mere declamation unprofitable to the country. He expressed regret at the rejection of the dissolution motion, the vote of a Constitution being properly the last will and testament of an Assembly, and urged that on meeting in November the policy must be to hasten the dissolution. As for the state of siege, against which the Left Centre had always protested, it would be more than ever intolerable on the eve of a general election. It was sad to think of a system instituted during the war to resist the enemy being turned against Frenchmen who had not deserved ill of their country, and it was vexing for a Republican and friend of liberty to see arbitrary rule, however mild it affected to be, substituted for the law. The Republic was designed to nourish manly habits, to make justice and liberty triumph, not for the barren pleasure of inscribing an empty word on the front of public edifices. It was well to condemn the Empire which led the country to Sedan. It would be better not to justify its policy by borrowing the practices of its worst days. The state of siege was not intended to suppress dangerous newspapers, but to repress sedition and make rebels respect the law. It had never been made a means of government. As to superseding it by a Press law, he did not understand one man's liberty being made the reason of another, and he had little faith in a new Press law. Existing legislation was ample, and what was wanting was a little more trust in the good sense of the country. Half France published what papers it chose. Were matters there worse than in the other half? Except as to offenses and crimes at Common Law, the true jurisdiction of the press was public opinion. Governments had nothing to fear from honest and moderate journals, and as to those which respected nobody, let them be left to the disdain of those they insulted and to public contempt. M. Laboulaye then urged that Government officials should not be allowed to maneuvre against the Republic they professed to serve; that the Government, which was asked for no favors, should be supported only on condition of its not encouraging parties hostile to the Constitution, and that it should confine itself at the elections to maintaining order, the system of official candidates, masked under whatever fine name, being abandoned. A more decided and Republican attitude had been expected on the part of the Cabinet, but the Constitution had been finished, and, except a small number of Deputies adhering to their Monarchical religion, the Royalist party had cut the last rope tying them to the past, and had sanctioned and consecrated the Republic. They had a right to indulge in the chimerical hope of a Monarchical Restoration. But meanwhile the Republic was the legal system. The Government should not treat as conservative men who boasted of wanting to change existing institutions. Weakness towards the fomenters of civil discord was more than simplicity,—it was almost complicity.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Assembly to-day adjourned till the 4th of November. The Extreme Left, breaking up, exclaimed "*Vive la Republique!*" while M. de Franclieu protested, and the Right shouted "*Vive la France!*"

SPAIN.

TERRIFIC POWDER-EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A Spanish vessel, shipping materials of war at Barcelona yesterday, suddenly exploded, and sunk. Fifty persons were killed by the explosion or drowned.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—Gen. Jovellar has sent two divisions to reinforce the corps on the frontiers of Arragon and Catalonia. The remainder of the army is moving towards Seo d'Urgel.

The *Epoca* says that the Carlist leader Dorregaray has been unable to resist the Royalist armies in Catalonia, and is endeavoring to enter Arragon, hoping to make his way thence to Navarre.

QUEEN ISABELLA AND KING ALFONSO.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The following letter from Count Sanafe appears in to-day's *Figaro*:

> Authorized by Her Majesty Queen Isabella, I hasten to inform you that you were seriously misled in announcing in yesterday's *Figaro* that there had been a rupture between Her Majesty the Queen and her august son, King Alfonso XII. Her Majesty the Queen directs me to tell you that there has never been disagreement between her and her very dear son, but that, on the contrary, the most affectionate relations exist between them.

It is certainly unusual to announce in the papers that affectionate relations exist between a mother and her son. This useless statement does not, however, contradict the much credited rumor, according to which the King, or rather his Councilors, have constantly since his accession objected to Queen Isabella crossing the frontier. The presence of Queen Isabella at Madrid would still have the same inconveniences, and the words of one of the leading members of the new Spanish Government may be called to mind: "I do not know when the Queen will be able to enter Spain. Yesterday it would have been difficult, to-day it is impossible. Her arrival would be the signal of a split on the part of the moderate men, which is now hidden, but would then come to light, and would render the King's fall within a very short time inevitable." The above letter therefore proves what everybody knew, that Don Alfonso loves his mother tenderly, but it does not prove what it would be interesting to know, whether Spain shares its King's sentiments with regard to the Queen.

RUSSIA.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

LONDON, Aug. 19—6 a. m.—The Towns of Gluebov, Kizliar, and Zarizin, in Russia, have been nearly totally burned. Numerous other destructive fires are reported in Lithuania and elsewhere in Russia.

HER OPERATIONS IN ASIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—It is believed that the Russian Government contemplates forming a commercial road through the Yunnan Provinces of the Chinese Empire, which the Calcutta Government has been so long desirous to reconnoitre. Co-operation with England, and, if necessary, coercion of China, seems to be advocated in influential quarters at St. Petersburg.

The Moscow *Gazette* says that, as the Merv-Turcomans continue their depredations in the Amu Darja country, notwithstanding the promises given to the Chief of the Kranovodsk District, they must be prepared to find themselves held responsible for their intolerable conduct. The expeditionary force, we are further told, will have to march along the Attreck and the Kurendagh Hills, whence there is a practicable road to Merv.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Private dispatches received in this city announce the death, by assassination, of Senor Gabriel Garcia Moreno, the President of the Republic of Ecuador. The intelligence was brought by a special courier from the Capital of Ecuador to the Pacific Coast, thence by packet to Panama, and by cable to this city.

INDIA.

FLOODS.

RANGOON, Aug. 18.—The Irrawaddy River has overflowed its banks for miles in the district of Prome, doing immense damage to the rice fields and to property generally.

WASHINGTON.

Further Details Concerning the Lightning Mail Trains.

A Fitting Reply to St. Louis' Peevish Fault-Findings.

That City Ranks Only Tenth in the Matter of Mail-Distribution.

Some of the Frauds Discovered by the Red Cloud Commission.

A Suspicious Leak in the Fund for Building the Boston Custom-House.

Scramble for the Privilege of Printing the Revenue Stamps.

How Baltimore Peach-Venders Miscalculated and Suffered.

THE FAST MAIL TRAINS.

ST. LOUIS ANSWERED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—George S. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, leaves to-night for Saratoga to meet the officials of the New York Central, to arrange the details of the time-table for the express mail train to the West. It is still expected that the train will leave New York on the morning of Sept. 16. Bangs will go to New England from Saratoga, and visit all the principal cities, to make arrangements for connecting with the fast train at Albany. Bangs has just returned from the West, where he has perfected the details for the running of the trains in that section. He has induced the Toledo, Wabash & Western Road to change its time table so that the mail which leaves New York at 4 o'clock in the morning will

REACH ST. LOUIS

at 3 the next afternoon, time enough to connect with out-going trains. The complaints of the Postmaster at St. Louis that this fast express mail will not be as advantageous to St. Louis as counties further north have been received at the Post-Office Department. The Postmaster-General has been informed of them, and considers that the complaints are not well founded. In fact, Postmaster Filley long ago established a reputation in the Department as a busy-body and mischief-maker, who pays more attention to politics than to post-office interests. St. Louis, geographically, is at least eight hours farther from New York than Chicago is. The Post-Office Department will not undertake to

ANNIHILATE THIS TIME OR DISTANCE,

but the express-mail train will give St. Louis the same advantage as to time as it gives to any city. More than this the authorities think ought not to be asked. For the rest, as between Chicago and St. Louis in the comparison of mail matter, St. Louis takes very subordinate rank. The country tributary in St. Louis is a very illiterate country, when compared with the Western and Northwestern States, which receive their mail through Chicago. The stationary mail distribution of a series of years show the mail received at and distributed through Chicago and St. Louis are ten to one in favor of Chicago.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

FRAUDS CROPPING OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—Advices from the Red Cloud Indian Commission show that a great number of the cattle furnished by the contractors were undersized. A quantity of hides of cattle used at this Agency have been found. They showed that the gross weight did not exceed from 200 to 400 pounds each for a considerable period. This summer the Indians were without supplies. The coffee was poor, the sugar and tobacco very poor. It had been discovered that the army in that country buys all its beef of a better quality and much lower rate than the Indian Bureau, yet the army contractors are at as great expense as the Indian contractors.

INDIAN VS. INDIAN.

Gov. Potts, of Montana, in writing to the Interior Department on Indian matters, under date Aug. 6, says: "The Crows have had rough treatment from the Sioux, having lost about 300 horses and some of their bravest warriors. The question arises, How long can this continue? The Crows are friendly to the Government, and yet the Sioux are allowed to drive them from the reservation, steal their horses, and kill their people, and still there is no redress for them or the white settlers who have homes on our eastern border. The Secretary of War is now in the National Park, and will, on his return to his post of duty, bear out what I have written you. We can have no peace until the Sioux on the Yellowstone have been whipped. No other policy will answer the purpose."

A LOSING VENTURE.

BALTIMORE PEACH SHIPPERS MAKE A MISTAKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—The experiment of shipping large quantities of peaches to Western cities seems to have resulted disastrously to the forwarders. An important meeting of Baltimore produce shippers of peaches to the West was held yesterday, at which it was unanimously determined to withdraw from the market because of the high rate charged for transporting peaches by the railroad companies. It was stated at the meeting because of the high railroad charges all the shippers to the West have lost money, some of them considerable amounts. The freight on a car with 250 boxes of peaches to Chicago is $245, and information from that point was to the effect that peaches were selling there at from $1 to $1.75 per box. The freight on a box of peaches to Cincinnati is 96 cents, and to Pittsburg 42 cents per box, whilst the fruit is selling at those places at little more than enough to pay freight. The shippers consequently lost the amount paid for the peaches in Baltimore, which was from 40 to 60 cents a box. One shipper, who sent out eleven cars in one day last week, lost $1,000, and the experience of others was equally unfortunate. The produce dealers seemed to conclude that the only parties who made money by the operation were the railroad companies.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BUILDINGS RENTED BY GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—Some of the Government officers in Washington seem to have overlooked a proviso in the Deficiency bill, passed during the first session of the last Congress, in regard to renting buildings in this city for Government use. That proviso directs that hereafter no contracts shall be made for the rent of any building in Washington not now in use by the Government until the appropriation therefor shall have been made in terms by Congress. The Quartermaster's Department has for years occupied a building on the corner of Fifteenth and G streets, and Congress at its last session made an appropriation in terms to pay the rent of that building for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. Notwithstanding this fact, Maj. Myers, Post Quartermaster, issued a notice today on the owner of the building that the Government would vacate on the 28th of November next. It is reported that arrangements have been made to rent a new building on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth streets, But such action on the part of the Quartermaster's Department will be clearly illegal. The Bureau of Statistics has been recently removed from one rented building to another, but this was done by authority of a special provision inserted in the omnibus Appropriation bill last winter, as follows: "Provided, that the Secretary of the Treasury may rent other buildings in lieu of those now rented as he may deem for the public interest," etc.

BOSTON CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury is conducting an examination into alleged frauds in the construction of the Boston Post-Office. All information as to the exact results of the investigation, as far as it has gone, is very carefully guarded from the press; but it is learned on the very best authority that the Government has been systematically defrauded, in one way and another, out of large sums. The mode resorted to was a corrupt and cunning manipulation of the pay-rolls, by which the Government has been made to pay for more labor than has actually been furnished in the Post-Office building, and it will also be shown beyond doubt that that this manipulation could not have been carried on to the extent which it has been practiced except with the collusion of the Government timekeeper or the disbursing agent.

The Treasury Department is taking active steps to punish proprietors of excursion-steamers for overloading them.

CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

It has been decided that no publicity in regard to the proposed order as to the Chicago Custom-House building is to be made until the return of Secretary Bristow. He is now certainly expected back Saturday or Monday. It is not known at the Treasury that he intends to stump Ohio.

DOES ADVERTISING PAY?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—The bids for furnishing Internal Revenue stamps were opened to-day. The results were very anomalous. Several firms offered to do the engraving for nothing. The firm which now has the contract offers to pay the Government $2,100 monthly for the privilege of furnishing them free to the Government. This is a curious illustration of the advantages of advertising. The firm which is now doing the work is satisfied that the advertisement is worth $2,100 monthly, besides the cost of the material. The law permits the engravers to affix their imprint to every stamp. Woodbury M. Taylor, of the Chicago *Post and Mail*, was among the bidders. The law requires the Commissioner to award the contract to the lowest bidder. He is in doubt whether the firm which wants to pay for doing the work is, under the law, the lowest bidder.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Mr. Duncan, of the suspended firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., has issued a circular to the creditors, proposing to pay thirty-three and one-third cents on the dollar, in full settlement of the indebtedness of the firm; 8⅓ per cent on or before Nov. 27, 1875; 5 per cent May 27, 1876; 5 per cent Nov. 27, 1876; 5 per cent May 27, 1877; 10 per cent Nov. 27, 1877, with interest at 7 per cent per annum until paid, or as much sooner as the assets shall be realized and divided. The excess of the assets over the percentage is also given to creditors, but the assets are to be placed in the hands of Mr. Duncan, under the control of a committee.

Judge Robinson has decided to fix the bond of Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Assignee, Judge Shipman, at $500,000.

Judge Shipman, Assignee of Duncan, Sherman & Co., filed in the Court of Common Pleas, at New York, on Monday, a detailed schedule of the assets and liabilities of the firm. Among domestic depositors are noted the following: A. M. Byers & Co., Aledo, Ill., $1,975.69; Barber & Trumbaner, Polo, Ill., $1,543.19; Bosworth, Carpenter & Co., Elgin, Ill., $3,100; John Long & Co., Carrollton, Ill., $3,640.51; Chicago City Water-Loan Coupon Account, $16,310; Chicago City Coupon Account, $27,146.64; Hamlin Beattie, Detroit, Mich., $1,563.65; Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co., Detroit, $2,196.14; Cramer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis., $1,141.28; James W. Glen, guardian, Niles, Mich., $7,960.32; Josiah Little, Amboy, Ill., $21,609.14; James H. McKee, Grand Rapids, Mich., $3,666.41; E. L. Mason & Co., L'Anse, Mich., $1,505.53; John W. Paine, Niles, Mich., $7,281.80; W. L. Redmond & Co., Bellville, Iowa, $2,625.39; George Smith, Chicago, $43,990.91; Skow-Petersen, Isberg & Co., Chicago, $1,980.66; Jown Senter, Eagle River, Mich., $11,419.94; H. H. Spaulding & Co., Williamstown, Mich., $1,424.77; J. S. Williams & Co., Lafayette, Ind., $1,549.05; Merchants' Miners', Ishpeming, Mich., $3,529.23; Milwaukee National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis., $28,062.29.

THE DAVENPORT FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 18.—A public meeting of the creditors of C. S. Whisler, the bankrupt dry-goods merchant, was held to-day. The meeting was an exciting one, and some indignation was manifested at Mr. Whisler's methods of doing business. The creditors number over 100, most of them citizens of this place, and many mechanics, ladies, and other persons of moderate circumstances who, it is feared, would be reduced to beggary by the failure. Mr. Whisler had been borrowing money for years past in all kinds of amounts, and from all who would lend. How he lost it all is a mystery. His liabilities foot up some $125,000, and his assets perhaps $50,000.

FATALLY CRIPPLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 18.—Notice is published to-day by Peter Doyle, Secretary of State, ex-officio Commissioner of Insurance, that the license issued to the Dodge County Mutual Insurance Company to do business in this State is revoked, an examination showing that its condition is not in accordance with the requirements of the Wisconsin Insurance law. The Company is fatally crippled by the failure of Robkirk, of Waupun, who had sustained it for some time.

ANOTHER INDIANAPOLIS FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 18.—William Braden, one of our oldest and most responsible (?) business-men, to-day made an assignment to John R. Elder, President of the Water-Works Company, for the benefit of his creditors. Unfortunate speculations in grain and real estate involved him so that he could not meet his maturing obligations. Braden is a member of the firm of Braden & Burford, stationery and printing-house, which does a large business in printing and book-binding. This firm will not be affected. Braden's liabilities are $145,000.

BALTIMORE SUSPENSION.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 18.—Graham Bros. & Co., wholesale grocers and commission merchants at Nos. 286 West Pratt and 22 South Howard streets, suspended yesterday. The liabilities are put at $80,000. Their assets are principally in Baltimore County, and the property is deemed sufficient to cover the amount. The firm have asked for an extension. Their creditors are New York and Baltimore parties.

A KANKAKEE "BUST."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Aug. 18.—W. G. Swannel has to-night issued a call for a meeting of creditors at the bank Saturday at 1 o'clock.

MONTREAL FAILURES.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—G. L. Rolland & Son, boot and shoe manufacturers, and E. Ames, importers of foreign leather, have suspended payment.

RELIGIOUS.

IOWA METHODISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 18.—The Methodists are holding a camp-meeting at Comanche, 18 miles from this city. It commenced on Friday last, and will close next Friday. The daily attendance is over 5,000.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18.—President Grant was entertained at a clam-bake at Gen. Burnside's this afternoon. There were present 200 guests from various parts of the State. At 6 o'clock the President and party embarked on the cutter U. S. Grant and steamed down the bay intending to make a brief call at Block Island and proceed thence to Long Branch.

YET ONCE MORE.

The Turner Case Again Comes Before the Public.

Turner Says a Juror Told Him an Attempt Was Made to Bribe Him,

And that Other Jurors Did Receive Large Sums.

But the Man Now Says He Never Said Anything of the Kind.

Filing Another Bill to Get Hold of That Land.

Robinson's Step-Daughter Reappears.

A WILD STORY.

ALLEGED WHOLESALE BRIBERY OF A JURY.

A TRIBUNE reporter heard yesterday that Mr. R. K. Turner had some information relative to an attempt to bribe the jury in the forgery case in which he was defendant. Calling upon that gentleman at the Palmer House, the following conversation took place:

Reporter—I understand you know something about an attempt to bribe the jury in the recent case?

Mr. Turner—I do; I was informed by Ernst Schultz, one of the jurors, that, while Mr. Storrs was addressing them, George W. Hill stood so that he could see the inside of his hat, in which was a check for $200 made out in his (Schultz,) name.

R.—When did Schultz give you this information?

Mr. T.—After the verdict was given.

R.—Did he say anything about money being

OFFERED TO OTHER JURYMEN?

Mr. T.—Yes; he said the night the jury were out Hill obtained access to them and offered bribes all round.

R.—Did any of the jurors take money?

Mr. T.—Yes; according to Schultz, Patrick Thules got $50, Mr. Caldwell $200, M. M. French (colored) $25, T. Wenzel $200, John Bloomgren $200, Simon Ramm $200, Mark Harden $200, and L. Dower $200.

R.—How did Hill manage to evade the bailiff?

Mr. T.—I understand he fixed him for $100.

R.—Then I presume the men who took the money were for conviction?

Mr. T.—They were; before Hill got at the jury they were 11 to 1 for acquittal.

R.—I should like to see Schultz; where does he reside?

Mr. T.—At 134 Webster avenue.

In order to guard against any evasion on the part of Schultz, the reporter obtained the following

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

to him, which, it was thought, would remove any scruples he might have to talking about the matter:

PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, Aug. 18, 1875.—*Mr. Ernst Schultz, Present:* Allow me to introduce Mr. ——, a TRIBUNE reporter, who wants to know something of Hill's performance with the jury in my case. You can, if you choose, give him such information as you please as to the way the prosecution acted. Yours,

R. K. TURNER.

Mr. Turner requested the reporter not to present this note unless Schultz should refuse to talk, as he was doubtful whether or not the above information was imparted confidentially. The reporter promised to broach the subject as though it were a street rumor, and only to use the note as a dernier resort.

A TALK WITH SCHULTZ.

Upon finding Mr. Schultz, the reporter commenced: Were you on the jury in the Turner case?

Mr. Schultz—I was.

R.—I have heard that Mr. Hill tried to bribe you; is there any truth in it?

Mr. S.—No, sir.

R.—Did that gentleman show you a check for $200 while Storrs was speaking?

Mr. S.—No, nothing of the kind; no man did.

The reporter put two or three more questions with a like result, and then thought it time to

PRODUCE THE NOTE.

Mr. Schultz examined it with a puzzled air, and inquired what it meant.

R.—It means that Mr. Turner has told me all about the conversation you had with him, and that he wishes you to repeat your statement to me.

Mr. S.—I never spoke to Mr. Turner; he must be fooling you.

R.—Didn't you tell Turner that Hill showed you a check for $200, that you took no notice of it, and that he succeeded better with the other jurors?

Mr. S.—No, sir.

R.—Well, Mr. Turner says you did.

Mr. S.—Then he's a d—— liar; I never spoke to him, and could not tell him of what never took place.

R.—Do you mean to say that Mr. Hill did not offer you or your fellow-jurymen money?

Mr. S.—He never offered me any, and I never saw or knew of his offering money to any of the others. If anything of that sort had been done, I would have called the Judge's attention to it.

R.—Did the jury ever stand eleven to one for acquittal?

Mr. S.—No; at first it stood six to six, then seven to five, and at last eight to four, when we brought in our verdict.

Mr. Schultz was questioned and cross-questioned to an impertinent degree, but he did not swerve from this sweeping denial of Turner's story. His childlike astonishment at the reporter's visit could scarcely have been feigned. He thought Turner wanted to make fun of him, and promised to call upon that gentleman and have an explanation at the earliest opportunity.

A WITNESS.

It was ascertained, after the interview with Turner and Schultz above, that there were witnesses to Schultz's statements to Turner. A reporter last evening succeeded in getting an audience with one of the witnesses, who is a gentleman well known and highly respected throughout the city. He stated that he was present at an interview between Turner and Schultz after the trial, and that Schultz stated in his presence that when Mr. Storrs was making his argument in the case, Mr. Hill sat in front of him (Schultz) and displayed a check payable to his order in his hat for $200. The gentleman further stated that several days before the time alluded to, another party had confronted the jury with a pen-picture of a man in prison; on one corner of the paper upon which the picture was drawn was a hand pointing to the prisoner behind the bars, while on another part of the paper was "$20" in plain characters. He also heard Schultz say that the jurors had "piles of money," but he did not follow his revelations close enough to remember the details. He was satisfied, however, that Schultz told the truth, and he reached the conclusion from the interview that the trouble with the jury was not so much the evidence as the money in the case, and that the delay of the jury in considering the case was owing to a disagreement as to a division of the spoils, and not as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

An effort was made to see some of the jurymen charged with receiving money, but the reporter failed to find any one of them. A visit was also paid to Mr. Hill's residence last night, but that gentleman was not at home.

In view of the fact that Schultz utterly denies the truth of the story, no credence whatever can be given it. Unquestionably he called upon Turner, but what his motives were for telling such a yarn cannot be conceived.

ANOTHER LAND SUIT.

ROBINSON'S STEP-DAUGHTER REAPPEARS.

The public has doubtless been satiated during the past few weeks with the forgery trial of R. K. Turner, and is willing to be relieved of hearing any more charges about Mrs. Helen O'Hara Harrell, but another chapter was added to the history of this land litigation in the shape of a heavy and decidedly mixed-up bill for review filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by Catharine McKay, her husband, Hector McKay, and H. P. Mabry, of Texas, and George A. Kibbe, of Massachusetts, against George W. Hill, which goes over substantially the same ground as that gone over in the suit above named as regards the title to certain land.

ACCORDING TO THE BILL,

one Richard P. Robinson, while yet a minor, in 1825, bought of the Government the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 31, 38, 15, and the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 36, 38, 14, in Cook County, paying therefor the sum of $400. Certificates of purchase were issued to him, but no patent was ever called for by him. In April, 1836, when Robinson was 19 years old, he sold the land above mentioned to Empson Hamilton for $500. Soon after this, Robinson went to Texas, changed his name to Richard Parmalee by dropping his last name, and lived there until his death, which occurred in August, 1855. In September, 1838, Robinson, after he had come of age, executed to Hamilton another deed confirming that made by him in 1836, and thus giving the latter, as is charged, a good title to the two quarter-sections above-mentioned. In June, 1842, it is claimed, Hamilton sold to Helen O'Hara Harrell, wife of Abram D. Harrell, the same land, and in May, 1868, Mrs. Harrell sold this land in turn, together with any and all other tracts or pieces of property owned by her in Illinois, to George A. Kibbe, one of the complainants.

In April, 1875, Kibbe

SOLD TO CATHARINE M'KAY,

another of the complainants, an undivided fifth part of this 320 acres owned by him, and at the same time he sold to H. P. Mabry, still another of the complainants, an undivided one-tenth of the same land. Robinson in 1845, while in Texas, married a widow, Atala A. Phillips, who had one child, Catharine, now Catharine McKay, one of the complainants. At his death he left his property to his wife and her daughter, and the mother dying left the daughter her sole heir.

Now comes

THE INCOMPREHENSIBLE PART OF THE BILL.

It is alleged that Catharine McKay was the sole devisee and heir of her mother, who was in turn the heir and devisee of Richard P. Robinson, and that Catharine, in April, 1875, as such devisee, sold to George A. Kibbe the two quarter-sections above mentioned. Inasmuch as her father had, in 1836, conveyed by warranty-deed all his title, it is difficult to see what right she had in the premises. The bill then states that she, having purchased a one-fifth interest of Kibbe, is now "the joint owner of a fifth of the united title formerly belonging to said George A. Kibbe and herself."

In 1870, George W. Hill, claiming title, though how it is not stated, filed a bill in the Circuit Court against Joseph Hoxie and the unknown heirs of R. P. Robinson, asking for a conveyance of all the defendant's interests to him, and in August, 1870, he obtained a decree in his favor. Mrs. McKay claims that she had

NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUIT,

and she states that when she learned of the pendency of the suit she came in and filed a cross bill and answer.

The bill then goes on to allege that the pretended assignment by Robinson to Joseph Hoxie, of which, however, no explanation is given, was fraudulent, and that Robinson never gave such an assignment, and that, even if he did, the fact of his confirming the deed to Hamilton shows that he intended to repudiate any and all previous conflicting deeds or other conveyances. Moreover, when the decree was entered in favor of Hill, Hoxie, the principal defendant in the suit, was dead, and no decree could therefore be entered against him, and the decree in Hill's favor was consequently fraudulent and void.

The complainants therefore ask that the decree in favor of Hill, dated Aug. 19, 1870,

MAY BE SET ASIDE,

and that the decree made June 3, 1873, after the cross-bills and answer of Catharine McKay and her husband may be reviewed, vacated, annulled, and set aside; that the pretended transfer from Robinson to Hoxie be declared void; and that they may be held to be the owners of the 320 acres above mentioned, in the proportion of seven-tenths to Kibbe, two-tenths to Catharine McKay, and one-tenth to H. P. Mabry.

RAILROAD NEWS.

EASTERN PASSENGER RATES.

It is understood that the passenger rates to the East will be advanced Monday by all the lines. Mr. Joy, the President of the Michigan Central, has been summoned to New York by the managers of the New York roads, and as far as can be learned he has given up his opposition to an increase. What it will be has not yet been decided upon, some being in favor of $20 to New York, while others would rather see the rate $18. If this report is true, few people will go via Chicago, it being cheaper to go via St. Louis and other Southwestern places, from which points no increase will be attempted. Chicago has already been suffering severely from the brisk competition of the Southwestern lines, and, strange as it may seem, most of the Chicago roads, such as the Michigan Southern, Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, have lately acted in unison with these Southwestern lines having connections with them. The country is now flooded with round-trip tickets from St. Louis to New York, which were sold both over the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania lines at $25, and from Peoria to New York and return, via the Toledo, Wabash & Western and Michigan Southern Railroads, at $20. It can therefore be seen that but few passengers would be willing to pay $20 for a single trip to Chicago. It is hard to understand how the Michigan Central, which depends entirely on its Chicago connections, and has no Southwestern outlets, can submit to an increase of rates at this time, and thus injure itself and help its rivals.

There have been rumors afloat during the last few weeks that there is a movement on foot to pool all the roads leading from Chicago to the East, both on freight and passenger business. These roads have already entered into an agreement regarding live-stock rates, which is virtually a pool. Each road is bound to accept no more than a certain amount of shipments until the rival lines have carried a similar amount. In fact one road cannot carry more than another. When this agreement was concluded the rates went up. There can be but little doubt that a similar increase in passenger and freight rates is on the programme.

THE HAVANA, RANTOUL & EASTERN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 18.—A suit brought by the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad against John Smith, John Goodwin, et al., to have damages assessed for the right of way through their respective farms, is up to-day in the Vermilion County Circuit Court, and, the evidence being all in, the Court instructed the jury to proceed to the line of the road, a distance of 18 miles, and make a personal examination of the same. There is considerable feeling in the north part of the county over the matter. It is charged that the defendants are attempting to extort money from the Railroad Company. The road is to be a narrow-gauge.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 18.—Gov. Bagley has certified to the completion in a substantial and satisfactory manner of the last section of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, from a point in Oceola County to Ludington, 50.41 miles,—enabling the Company to secure the grants of land made by Congress and the Legislature to aid in the construction of the road.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 18.—The claims against the sub-contractors that have impeded the progress of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad in Kentucky are done away with by bonds, and the merry clink of the workmen's tools stops the gabble of lawyers' tongues. There will be more work and fewer lawsuits now.

FIGHTING TAXES.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 18.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company yesterday began suits in the United States District Court against nine more counties of this State, to restrain them from the collection of taxes.

ERIE FINANCES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Receiver Jewett, of the Erie Road, reports the receipts from the time of his appointment to June 30, $3,192,008; disbursements, $2,759,605; balance on hand, $432,403.

CHICAGO & LAKE HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 18.—Track-laying on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad has commenced, and is progressing rapidly in this direction.

CHURCH REUNION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 18.—The Rev. Dr. Cleghorn, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, met with his congregation this evening for the first time since his arrival from Europe, where he has been enjoying a summer vacation of some months. The Baptist house of worship has just been finely carpeted, upholstered, and refitted throughout, and it now presents a fine appearance.

LEGAL-TENDER LAWS.

Why Not Repeal All of Them,

So That Gold Itself Should Not Be a Legal-Tender After a Certain Date?

What Would Be the Result upon Trade of Such a Procedure?

Simply that Men, in Making Bargains, Would Specify the Mode of Payment,

And Notes and Other Obligations Would Be Made for So Much Weight in Standard Gold.

It was long a favorite saying with many radical democratic thinkers, that "The world is governed too much." Although this expression may no longer be the motto of a leading party organ, it is still held to embody important truth. It is not best to try to regulate everything by law. So far as is practicable, human affairs should be left to the operation of general laws, which, having their roots in the nature of things, will work out better results than can be achieved by the interference of short-sighted legislators. Would it do to give men the power to regulate the weather? Should we not very soon get "Old Probabilities" into a terrible mess, inextricable confusion, and disaster, if we should be put in charge of the meteorological affairs of the world?

But, to judge by the character of the discussions which are now going on about the currency, most men think that, in respect to this matter, the safety of the world rests only on the wisdom of legislators. Here, at least, natural law cannot be trusted to work out beneficial results. Everything must be regulated by minute and particular legislation. Men are constantly taxing their brains to produce ingenious expedients whereby commerce may be promoted, enterprise fostered, and panics and failures prevented. When anything goes wrong, they immediately attribute it to some error or some deficiency in the laws, and bills innumerable are immediately drawn up to prevent the like in the future. They never seem to think that safety would be found in repealing the laws we have, instead of making more. And so we go on making our systems of finance more and more complicated, and keeping up an everlasting jargon of discussion about value, prices, measures of value, credit, money, currency, commodities, and the like, using terms which few agree in defining, and getting more and more confused amidst the differing schools and teachers of political economy.

Must we go on in this way forever? Are not many of our difficulties artificial,—the effect of too much law-making? Are we not in the condition of the children of an over-careful mother, who, in the excess of her painstaking anxiety for their welfare, asked a wise man what more she could do for them, and was told that "the best thing would be a little wholesome neglect"? Are there not some natural laws which would most beneficently supply the place of many of our sheep-bound volumes, if the latter were committed to the flames?

Now, it is to be admitted that, if a state of natural freedom in regard to currency matters could be shown to be best, it might still not be possible to return to it at once. Our highly-artificial system cannot be got rid of at once without too great a shock. It is the business of statesmen to deal with men and their circumstances as they are, and not as they ought to be. As in medicine, the use of an injurious drug or stimulant cannot be dispensed with at once, so we must take time to correct a system of laws to which the people have been long accustomed.

It is respectfully suggested to those who may not be too weary of discussion on this subject to read these lines, that they ask themselves and take time to think of it a little, what necessity there is that Government should interfere, even for the purpose of helping in all bargains between citizens. What need is there that, if any man has a hundred bushels of wheat to sell, Government should have anything to say as to what he should take for it? Why should it say that one who wishes to sell anything should take certain pieces of printed paper for it? Obviously the whole object of Government action in the matter should be to facilitate, not to put restrictions upon, the exercise by each citizen of his own discretion according to his own sense of his interests.

The law now compels any citizen who has sold wheat, or beef, or any other commodity, to receive in payment certain notes of its own, called greenbacks. What would be the effect of repealing this law? What evil would follow in the ordinary transactions of business? Men would more often demand gold, or make contracts for payment in gold. This would produce some inconvenience,—would perhaps check trade, and, for a time, lessen the number of commercial transactions. But it would tend to bring back the use of gold. The demand would bring the supply'—possibly slowly, and with more or less difficulty.

Now, then, suppose that the Government should go further, and not only repeal the present Legal-Tender laws, but all Legal-Tender laws, so that gold itself should not be a legal-tender after a certain date, if, indeed, there be now any law making it so. What would be the effect of this? Why, some may say, then we should revert to mere barter as a method for all commercial exchanges, which is going back to barbarism, so far as trade is concerned. But is that so? When we send our gold coin to Europe, do we do anything more than barter it for something else? The coin is valuable in Europe, not for the efficacy of the American spread-eagle which it bears, but only for the gold it contains.

The repeal of all legal-tender laws would lead all men making bargains to specify in what way payment should be made. Notes and other obligations would be made for so many dollars in gold, or, in reality, for so much gold; and the function of Government in the matter of furnishing "money" might be limited to putting upon the coin its certificate of the amount of fine gold it contains. It might usefully drop the word "dollar," and stamp only ounces, pennyweights, and grains, on its coins; and it would do this much only as a matter of convenience to the people, not by way of authoritative command for anybody to take it in exchange. Then there would be no need of nice definitions of value; everybody would judge for himself how much gold he would take for how much wheat, or vice versa. And this kind of "barter" would very soon become just as convenient as our present system of using "money" in accordance with legal-tender laws. Trade would be an exchange of commodities. Gold would be a commodity in our home commerce, as it now is in the trade of the world, and would still be the favorite commodity to which all others would be referred. And it is not easy to see what natural law would be contravened by this state of things, or what real inconvenience would be felt after we should once have gotten fairly out of our present artificial, fussy, restrictive system.

These suggestions are not offered as a solution of all the difficulties of the currency question, but only as aids to thought on the subject. It would seem to be useful to clear away the rubbish which has accumulated around the subject, by considering whether half the difficulties of it are not of our own creation. We hear of the necessity of having our currency on a sound basis,—this basis to be created by some new arrangement of positive law. But would not the removal of all restrictions, the leaving of men to make their contracts in their own way, at once fix the "basis" of our currency by a law stronger than any enactment of Congress,—the universal sense of the desirableness (value) of gold above all other commodities? It takes no Congress or nations to make gold the recognized medium of commercial exchanges between people of different countries, the standard by which all other commodities are measured. It is quite unnecessary for Congress to pass laws creating a standard or measure of values for our internal trade. Nature has already done it. No legislation can make any proper substitute for it. Artificial law may create a temporary delusion on the subject, but natural laws will sooner or later dispel it. The laws of Nature are stronger than the laws of Congress. In the last analysis, every sale is a barter for gold. All credit is a hope of getting gold after a while. Gold is mentioned as the first of precious things in the description of Eden. Into the desire for it have all notions of commercial value been resolved. The earliest and rudest ages owned its away; and, in the height of our modern civilization, it holds its own with the love of power and beauty,—for it can purchase both. It can procure all the luxuries of this life, and, in the next, save the pains of Purgatory. A promise to pay it can even give a charm to a piece of film of rag-fibre, making it almost equal to the metal itself. And it is at this point that it may be argued that a restraining law is necessary. A Paternal Government may properly take measures to protect its people from the consequences of their own credulity. Beyond this care, it is not easy to see that Government need go. All else may be safely left to natural law. How soon it will be practicable to return to this natural law, is a matter for further consideration.

Q.

BLACK HILLS.

The Great Ignus Fatuus Evidently Relinquished by the Cheyenne and Sioux City Folks, Only to Be Taken in Hand by the Bismarck Romancers—Positively the Shortest Route, and Nicolson Pavement All the Way!

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 18.—A *Pioneer-Press* special from Bismarck to-day says advices from the Bismarck Black-Hills party received note their arrival in sixteen days from Bismarck. The Indians attacked the party once near Bear Butte. No lives, but three horses, were taken by the Indians. The roads were splendid. They report gold in large-paying quantities found in French and other gullies. Also gold-bearing quartz existing in large quantities. Hundreds of miners were pouring in. The miners were ordered by Gen. Crook to meet at the stockade at Custer's Gulch Aug. 10 to make laws for the regulation of claim-taking, the miners then to leave the Hills until a treaty is made with the Indians. The Indians won't treat until all miners depart. Many will return via Bismarck. It is conceded to be by all means the best route to and from the Hills. Great excitement exists, and all gold-bearing lands yet discovered have been staked out and claimed. Fifteen miles of French's Gulch have been taken, and large parties are at work on all the streams. A nugget was taken from Custer's Gulch weighing $18. Thirty to fifty dollars per day has been taken from that gulch. Prof. Jenney found one nugget weighing $36. The implicit confidence of our citizens is given to these statements and the reports made by Bismarck citizens.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY CELEBRATION.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Aug. 18.—The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Union Agency Building for the five largest nations of the Indian Territory,—Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw, and Seminole,—took place to-day at Prospect Hill, near this place, and in the Creek Nation, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the Territory. Delegations were present from Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and also from different parts of the Territory. The best of feeling prevailed. Speeches were made by Col. Ross, Cherokee Chief, and C. Boudinot in English, and by Samuel L. Cheote, Chief of the Creeks, in his native tongue and interpreted. The remarks were eloquent, breathing good will on the part of the Indians, a desire to fulfill all their treaty stipulations, and to cultivate closer relations with the people of the United States. The impressive ceremonies of the Masonic Order were conducted by the Rev. J. S. Morris, Grand Master of Atoka, and witnessed by hundreds of those people for the first time, and produced a profound impression. The festivities closed with a brilliant party at the Mitchell House, participated in by Cherokees and Creeks, as well as whites.

ST. LOUIS' OLD HOBBY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 18.—J. H. Rutherford and T. D. Werrall, English representatives of the Mississippi Valley Trading Company, were on 'Change to-day, and made brief speeches defining the object of their Company and urging the co-operation of the merchants and business men of St. Louis in their enterprise. They expressed strong belief in the succes of the jetty system now being applied to the mouth of the Mississippi River, which would enable them to bring their ships to New Orleans, and meet the trade of this section of the country. They stated that their Company consisted of half a million members, all of whom wanted cheap food, and regarded the river as the natural and by far the cheapest outlet of the West to the sea. They were also convinced that St. Louis was the most advantageous point for them to locate, as the centre of their Western trade. Mr. Worrall will remain here some days, and endeavor to arrange a definite plan of exchange of commodities with this city, and this section of the Mississippi Valley.

THE APACHES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 18.—Gen. J. McNaty, a member of the Special Commission appointed by the Government at the last session of Congress to select a new reservation for the Apache Indians in New Mexico, passed East to-day. The new reservation is to be near Fort Stanton, and will compromise a strip of country 27 miles long by 20 miles wide. This tribe of Indians, which have been at war with the Government for the last ten years, now accede to all demands, and will in future devote their time to agricultural pursuits.

THE PERIODICAL SCARE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 18.—There was much excitement to-day in Washington and Jefferson Counties on account of a reported attempt by negroes at insurrection. Eighty arrests were made, and the white military companies in those counties were ordered by the Governor to report to the Sheriff. The prisoners were all lodged in jail without resistance. The alleged plot contemplated the massacre of the whites on the 20th inst. It is now thought that there will be no further trouble.

GENS. SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Aug. 18.—Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, and Slocum arrived here to-day, and were met at the depot by officers and band from Fort Russell. Gen. Sherman, with his daughter and Gen. Slocum, lunched with Col. Stanton, after which they drove to Fort Russell, and at 4 p. m. departed for Denver. Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by his wife, Col. and Mrs. M. Sheridan, went West en route to California and Oregon.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, Aug. 18.—The steamer Nevada arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded on to Liverpool.

The steamer Klopstock, which was docked for two days at Cherbourg, repairing her screw, sailed on Monday for New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Arrived, steamer 'Denmark, from London; also arrived, steamships Algeria, from Liverpool; Elysia, from Glasgow.

MOVILLE, Aug. 18.—Steamship Mopia, from New York, has arrived.

IOWA APPOINTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 18.—Col. R. V. Ankeny, of this city, has been appointed United States Deputy Marshal for this district, vice S. S. Etheridge, removed. The Governor will appoint a successor to Judge Branan, of the Davenport district, to-morrow, probably Hayes.

SUICIDE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 18.—A young man named Charles H. Littlefield, book agent, died at the Tremont House, Richmond, Ind., this morning in convulsions, supposed from poison taken with intent to commit suicide. He stated last evening a determination to kill himself rather than submit to arrest for stealing a watch. Physicians detect symptoms of apoplexy. A post-mortem is being held to-night.

INDIANA LAWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 18.—The Governor has telegraphed to the Clerks of some twenty counties to at once acknowledge the receipt of the laws of the last Legislature, to the end that they may be proclaimed in force. The Fee-and-Salary act is one.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 18.—Dr. Arnold D. Hertz, a noted chemist and oil operator of this city, was found dead in bed at his home in Allegheny this morning. There are rumors of suicide. He was widely known, and his life was insured for $25,000.

SPORTING NEWS.

Once More the Athletics Take a Game as a Gift.

The Races at Mendota—Accident to Lady Elgin.

BASE-BALL.

THE CHICAGOS AGAIN DEFEATED.

The Chicagos played the Athletics again yesterday afternoon, and were forced to submit to a worse defeat than attended them the previous day. The game, however, was much better in every respect, and was unquestionably played upon its merits. It was won by the superiority of the visitors in the field after a hard fight, which ended only after ten innings had been played. The Whites played a strong game at the bat, and, in that respect, nearly equaled their opponents, whose batting was exceptionally heavy. They were guilty, however, of a damaging series of errors in the field, though there were no such execrable plays as marked the contest of the day before. The misplays were unavoidable, and made under circumstances which gave no rise to the suspicion that some of the nine were not playing on the square. It was evident that the home club had done their best to win, and the audience was content to believe that they were defeated simply because of the superior strength of their opponents. Hence the game was much more satisfactory to all who witnessed it than the one of Tuesday, which many strongly believed had been dishonestly lost. After the suspicious conduct of Higham in the first game, the management determined to lay him off during the second, and the men took the field, showing several changes in position. Hines took short, Peters second base, Glenn was put at the head of the batting list, and Scott Hastings was sent to centre field, and Quinn caught.

But two innings were played with the men thus stationed, when it was discovered that the changes were injudicious, and others were made, which led to rather better results. Hastings, who had successively dropped several flys at centre, was sent to left, and Glenn took the middle field. Hines, too, had proved defective at short, and was sent to second, Peters going back to his original position. Thus placed, some very fine play was exhibited at times, Quinn, though suffering from sore hands, doing especially well behind the bat. The heavy batting of the Athletics made hot work for the infield, and there is some excuse for their errors, which were made under very trying circumstances. It was at least reassuring to the audience to see that each player seemed animated with a desire to win, and that there was none of the transparent and inexcusable bad play that has characterized former games.

The Athletics failed to make much headway in handling Golden's pitching, and up to the tenth inning were, in the matter of base hits, far behind the Whites, who had pounded McBride with unusual viciousness, Golden, Peters, Devlin, and even White having made two base hits, and nearly every man in the nine having once or twice safely earned first base. At the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood six runs each. The Athletics, then entering upon their tenth, struck upon a very rich lead of batting, and panned out seven base hits. With the bases thus earned and a few errors of the Whites, caused by the hard hitting, they were enabled to get in eight runs, three of which were earned. The White Stockings were whitewashed in their half of the inning, and the game closed by a score of 14 to 6 against them. The following is

THE SCORE:

ATHLETICS.	R	B	P	A	E	CHICAGOS.	R	B	P	A	E
Force, s. s.	1	1	1	6	1	Glenn, c. f.	0	2	3	0	0
Clapp, c.	2	3	2	1	0	Devlin, 1 b.	0	2	15	0	0
Anson, 1 b.	2	1	15	0	0	Hines, 2 b.	0	0	0	5	2
Craver, 2 b.	1	0	2	5	0	Quinn, c.	1	1	2	2	3
Sutton, 3 b.	1	2	2	4	2	Peters, s. s.	1	2	5	3	1
Hall, l. f.	3	2	5	0	1	Hastings, l. f.	1	1	1	1	4
Bechtel, r. f.	2	3	2	0	0	Golden, p.	1	2	0	1	4
McBride, p.	1	2	0	0	0	Warren, 3 b.	1	1	2	2	1
Eggler, c. f.	1	1	1	0	1	Bielaski, r. f.	1	2	2	0	0
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	5	Totals	6	13	30	12	15

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Athletics	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	8	—14
Chicagos	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	— 6

Total bases on hits—Athletics, 18; Chicagos, 17.
First base on errors—Athletics, 4; Chicagos, 4.
Left on bases—Athletics, 7; Chicagos, 4.
Runs earned—Athletics, 4; Chicagos, 3.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.
Umpire—William McLean.

PHILADELPHIAS—NEW HAVENS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 18.—The Philadelphias defeated the New Havens this afternoon for the fourth consecutive time, by a score of 3 to 2. Zettlein pitched for the first time this season for the Philadelphias, and McGeary, of the same nine, acted as umpire. The Philadelphias made but four clean hits, earning one run, and getting the other two by Luff's poor play. The New Havens made eight clear hits, Sommerville earning both runs by good batting. The Philadelphias won by their perfect fielding, W. Luff making four of the five errors credited to the New Havens.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New Havens	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphias	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3

GAME AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18.—Base-ball: Eagles, 1; Bostons, 17.

THE TURF.

THE MENDOTA MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 18.—Over 3,000 people assembled at the driving-park to-day, to witness the second day's race, which opened with a $400 premium for all pacers, $225 to first, $125 to second, and $50 to third. There were seven entries and six heats, which took up so much time that the judges found it impossible to carry out the programme. Lady Elgin was most unfortunate. In the first quarter of the third heat she broke very badly and fell more than a dozen lengths in the rear; but, when settled down, she showed some wonderful speed, and came in a good third. In the second round of the fourth heat her hind foot caught in her front boot, and she went down like a shot, turning as complete a summersault as an acrobat, sulky and driver revolving likewise. She lay so still that every one thought she had broken her neck. But, seeing her led off afterwards, it was ascertained that she was only stunned and badly shaken. The driver had his shoulder dislocated. The following is the summary:

B. g. Sucker State	4	2	2	1	1	1
B. g. Shaker Boy	3	5	1	2	2	2
Ch. m. Cotton Picker	5	4	4	3	3	0
G. m. Lady Elgin	1	1	3	dis.		
S. g. Toledo	2	3	dis.			
B. g. Fred Wormley	dis.					

Time—2:27¾; 2:27; 2:30½; 2:29¼; 2:33¼; 2:41.

Nos. 5 and 6 being passed over pro tempore, the seventh on the list was taken up, for horses that had never beaten 2:29, premium $700; $350 to first, $175 to second, $100 to third, and $75 to fourth. There were eight entries and five heats:

B. g. Prince	0	3	1	1	1
G. g. Phil Sheridan	1	4	5	6	3
G. m. Lady H	4	1	7	5	5
B. m. Amy B	2	7	3	2	6
G. m. Lady Griswold	3	5	4	3	2
B. g. Scotland	6	6	6	4	4
B. g. Wild Oats	7	2	2	dis.	
B. g. Young Magna	8	dis.			

Time—2:30; 2:30; 2:28; 2:30¼; 2:31.

Particulars of the unfinished race will be given to-morrow.

COMING RACES AT STILLWATER, MINN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 18.—The Stillwater Driving Club has issued a programme for a race meeting on the 9th and 10th of September, with four purses of $500 each for 3:00, 2:40, and 2:30 trotters, and one running race. Other meetings of two to three days each will probably be arranged for at St. Paul, Mankato, and River Falls, connecting with the Stillwater meeting.

POSTPONED.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The races were postponed till to-morrow in consequence of rain.

AQUATIC.

MEETING OF THE YACHT-CLUB.

A special meeting of the Chicago Yacht-Club was held at the Sherman House last evening for the enrollment of boats, and to make the other necessary arrangements for the third race of the season, to take place Saturday. Commodore Prindiville was in the chair.

The first business was the enrollment. The following-named boats were entered for the race: Frolic, Annie L., Cary, Zephyr, Fleetwing, Lucy, Dawn, Naiad, and Lincoln.

On motion, the time to enter for the race was extended until to-morrow evening.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of the Floating-Hospital Association placing the propeller Lake Breeze and the barge Comet at the disposal of members of the Club desiring to witness the regatta, which was received with thanks.

The Regatta Committee reported designating the course of the race to be the same as at former races, the distance, the prizes, and other matters of importance to be left to the contestants. The following were named as the judges: J. S. Rumsey, W. F. Wentworth, and W. W. Bates. Alternates, Redmond Prindiville and Gen. A. C. Ducat. Timekeepers, Charles D. Peacock and Capt. Rapp. The boats were divided into two classes, first and second, and three prizes of $75, $50, and $25 were fixed for each class.

The report, after slight amendment, clearly defining the course of the race, adopted.

It was agreed to call the purse for Saturday's race "The Board-of-Trade Purse."

The course to be sailed is 15 miles, starting at the foot of Twelfth street, between the flag-boat and the dock; thence in a southeasterly direction 3 miles to the flag-boat (tug) which will be at anchor; thence northerly 6 miles to the flag-boat (tug) 2 miles from the shore; and thence home to the starting point. All flag-boats are to be left on the port hand.

The Club then adjourned until the 31st inst.

GENEVA LAKE.

Late Arrivals.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Aug. 18.—Late arrivals at the Whiting House are: T. H. Sturtevant and lady, Chicago; F. W. Sturtevant and lady, Delavan; W. H. Arrin and wife, Chicago; J. H. Cowell and wife, Dallas, Tex.; R. W. Farch, Chicago; A. S. Bailey, Decorah, Ia.; Anson Sperry and daughter, Chicago; F. Lester, Chicago; Mrs. L. M. Murray and daughter, M. L. Town, Chicago; L. B. Vastine and wife, Chicago; A. H. Gardner, Milwaukee; Miss M. L. Gardner, Milwaukee; Hudson Jack and lady, Chicago; J. H. Rogers and family, Sycamore; Samuel Alden, Sycamore; E. L. Sommers and wife, Chicago; L. O. Goddard and wife, Chicago; E. R. Clark and lady, Harvard; N. B. Helm, Harvard; K. Hughes, Chicago; Isaac H. Knox and family, St. Louis; Percy Fuller, Racine; Frank K. Bull, Racine; P. M. Mackenhagen, Albany; George P. Hilton, Albany; Charles B. Hermingway, Kentucky; T. M. Fish, Chicago; E. Sherman, St. Louis; George D. Milligan and wife, Chicago; the Rev. Palmer, D. D., Oshkosh; H. D. Clemends and wife, Beloit; G. S. Southworth, Woodstock; D. J. Chamberlain, Boston; L. B. Mayo, Chicago; Miss Eliza Evans, Racine; Miss L. Williams, Racine; C. M. Gates, H. L. Ferris, E. Davis, W. A. Bunnick, G. W. Post, A. D. Burdick, O. E. Larkin, George B. Walker, J. B. Clark, Fred Hayden, William Anderson, W. H. Coon, S. F. Colt, C. S. Douglass, Milton; Fred H. Coe, Harvard; Charles Wheaton and wife, Aurora; George Fayette Belmont, Boston; H. L. Stetson and wife, E. D. Ryder and wife, Woodstock; G. W. Kritzinger, A. H. Veeder, Chicago; James L. Amerman, Jersey City; H. L. MacNeil, Chicago; Miss Shorferbury, Miss Herring, James Herring, Ed Herring, Charles Hubbard, G. N. Culver, Solon McElroy, Chicago; Hiram Hulburt, Oberlin, O.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 124 at 3:35 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the discovery of fire in a frame barn in rear of No. 1424 Wabash avenue. Loss, $250. Cause of fire unknown.

Two alarms of fire were signaled in rapid succession from Boxes 21 and 15, at 1:05 and 1:10 o'clock this morning. The first alarm was for a slight fire in a frame building at No. 234 State street, occupied by Lorenz Lehr as a beer saloon, and owned by Judge Otis. Loss, nominal. Cause of fire unknown. The other alarm was given without cause.

AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The residence of John Snyder, on Eighth avenue, north, burned this morning. Loss $800.

ARMY ITEMS.

Gens. Sherman and Slocum, while in Omaha on the 16th, had a reception at the Grand Central Hotel in the evening, which was largely attended by citizens and officers of the army.

Capt. B. H. Gilbreth, Ordnance Storekeeper, has been relieved from duty at Watertown, and ordered to Watervliet Arsenal, Troy, N. Y.

A Board of officers has been instituted for the purpose of revising the exterior and bulkhead lines of New York harbor,—Brig.-Gen. Humphreys, Chief Engineer, President; Lieut.-Col. John Newton, of the Engineer Corps, Recorder. The Board to report to the Governor of New York State.

Second-Lieut. Henry A. Irgens, Seventh Infantry, has resigned.

Leave of absence for one year has been granted to First-Lieut. Jesse M. Lee, Ninth Infantry; also, to Second-Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick, Seventh Infantry, for the same period.

Maj. A. J. Dallas, Twenty-third Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and ordered to duty at Omaha Barracks, Neb. He has been granted leave of absence for three months.

Leaves of absence have been granted to Capt. Anson Mills, Third Cavalry, for three months, and to Capt. E. M. Coates, Fourth Infantry, for one month.

The troops stationed at the Pawnee Reservation, near Columbus, Neb., are to be withdrawn to Omaha Barracks.

General Courts-Martial have been ordered to assemble as follows: At Fort Laramie, Wyoming, on the 19th inst.,—Capt. John D. Devin, Ninth Infantry, President, and First-Lieut. Henry Seton, Fourth Infantry, Judge Advocate. At Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming, on the 19th inst.,—Capt. Thomas Dewes, Second Cavalry, President, and First-Lieut. Stephen O'Conner, Twenty-third Infantry, Judge Advocate. At Red Cloud Agency, Neb., on the 19th inst.,—Capt. William H. Jordan, Ninth Infantry, President, and Lieut. James McB. Sembel, Ninth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather and continued low temperature, with light variable winds from the north and west, and slight changes in the barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	W'ther.
6:53 a. m.	29.85	62	88	N. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.89	61	88	N., fresh	.....	Thr'tng
2:00 p. m.	29.89	62	83	N., fresh	.....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.87	62	77	N., fresh	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.89	68	94	N., fresh	.....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.89	69	86	N., fresh	.....	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 88; minimum, 58.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—Midnight.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Chicago	29.89	69	W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Cheyenne	30.16	53	S., fresh	.....	Threatening
Cincinnati	29.80	67	W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.50	63	S., light	.01	Fair.
Davenport	29.95	62	Calm	.....	Cloudy.
Denver	30.20	65	S. E., fresh	.07	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.95	62	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	29.90	55	N., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson	30.02	62	N. W., light	.....	Fair.
La Crosse	29.95	62	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Leavenw'th	30.01	64	Calm	.....	Clear.
Omaha	30.03	62	Calm	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.90	62	N. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.84	58	W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.08	56	Calm	.....	Clear.

MILWAUKEE SCARED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18.—A fearful explosion about 4 o'clock this morning caused great excitement in the city. Developments of the day show that it was caused by the blowing-up of an old magazine remaining in the building destroyed by the dualine explosion nearly three years ago. The explosion was effected by means of a long train, the object being to rid the neighborhood of danger. The magazine contained a large amount of dualine and stock for manufacturing it.

THE WESTERVILLE (O.) WAR.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 18.—H. C. Corbin was again arrested at Westerville for selling beer, contrary to the ordinance recently enacted by the Village Council. The trial, which occurs to-morrow, will be before a jury, it being claimed by the Westerville authorities that they have final jurisdiction in the case. In the event of Corbin's conviction an effort will be made to take the case to a higher court.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The losses by fire in New England in July were $34,735.

Ex-Senator Joseph S. Fowler is selected to deliver the oration on "The Life and Times of ex-President Johnson," in the early part of October. The funeral obsequies will be similar to those of President Jackson. It is anticipated that thousands of people will be in attendance at Nashville on that occasion.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 18.—The decline of the river began at noon, and it has fallen about half an inch, which, with the rapid decline at Cairo, indicates the speedy withdrawal of the waters within the banks.

OBITUARY.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 18.—Dr. Arnold Holtz, a prominent oil-dealer of this city, died suddenly, of apoplexy, at his residence in Allegheny City, last night.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure rich blood; increase of flesh and weight; clear skin and beautiful complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing cures. So quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the blood, sweat, urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, syphilis, consumption, glandular disease, ulcers in the throat, mouth, tumors, nodes in the glands and other parts of the system, sore eyes, strumorous discharges from the ears, and the worst forms of skin diseases, eruptions, fever sores, scald head, ringworm, salt rheum, erysipelas, acne, black spots, worms in the flesh, tumors, cancers in the womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, night sweats, loss of sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood,—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure,—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, stoppage of water, incontinence of urine, Bright's disease, albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, Mass., July [illegible]

DR. RADWAY: I have had ovarian tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills and two bottles of your Ready Relief, and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, $1 per bottle.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

From a prominent gentleman and resident of Cincinnati, O., for the past forty years well known to the newspaper publishers throughout the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, [illegible]

DR. RADWAY—DEAR SIR: I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of the working of your medicine on myself. For several years I had been affected with some trouble in the bladder and urinary organs which some twelve months ago culminated in a most terribly afflicting disease, which the doctors all said was a prostatic stricture in the urethra, also inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and gave it as their opinion that my age—73 years—would prevent my ever getting radically cured. I had tried a number of physicians, and had taken a large quantity of medicine, both allopathic and homeopathic; but had got no relief. I had read of astonishing cures having been made by your remedies, and some four months ago I read a notice in the *Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post* of a cure having been effected on a person who had long been suffering as I had been. I went right off and got some of each—your Sarsaparilla, Resolvent, Ready Relief, and Regulating Pills—and commenced taking them. In three days I was greatly relieved, and now feel as well as ever.

C. W. JAMES, Cincinnati, O.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

[illegible] Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Read "False and True."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

...Y'S REMEDIES.
R. R.
...s Ready Relief
...HE WORST PAINS
...to Twenty Minutes.
...ONE HOUR
Advertisement need any on ... with pain.
...s Ready Relief
FOR EVERY PAIN.
...he first and is the
...ain Remedy
...o Twenty Minutes,
...s Ready Relief
...RD INSTANT EASE.
...he Kidneys, Inflammation ... Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the ... Throat, Difficult ...ing, Palpitation ... the Heart, Hysterics, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, ...ills, Ague Chills.
... AND AGUE.
...H! BEAUTY!
RADWAY'S
...RILIAN RESOLVENT
...rease in Flesh and Weight is ...en and Felt.
...T BLOOD PURIFIER.
... Bladder Complaints,
...ve Years' Growth Cured by ...way's Resolvent.
...ORTANT LETTER.
... C. W. JAMES, Cincinnati, O.
RADWAY'S
...ating Pills
...alse and True."

HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.

A Year's Imports and Exports—Items of Economy or Extravagance.

Decrease in Imports of Nearly $42,000,000, and in Exports of Nearly $50,000,000.

The Imports Less than the Exports by Over $39,000,000.

New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14.—The detailed statement of imports and exports for the year ended June 30, 1875, has just been issued by the Board of Statistics. Compared with the preceding fiscal year a marked falling off in the aggregates of our foreign and domestic trade is shown. The total value of imports for the year was $553,906,253, a falling off of nearly $42,000,000 compared with the preceding year. Of the merchandise imported, $167,180,644 was non-dutiable, leaving $386,725,609 to pay $156,479,131 collected from customs last year. The decrease in gold coin imported was $5,773,313, and in silver coin, $2,205,916. During the year the excess of gold coin exported, compared with 1874, was $30,542,827, and silver coin $569,252, which shows a loss in coin for the last fiscal year of over $39,000,000.

VAGARY OF OUR IMPORTS.

A glance at the leading articles imported, contrasting their quantities and values with those for the year ended June 30, 1874, will be of special interest to the merchants of New York. In iron and steel, and their manufactures, the decrease was $15,317,296. Of this decrease nearly $7,000,000 was in steel bars and rails alone. In brown sugar the decrease was over $7,000,000. This decrease did not affect the refining and exportation of that article, the value of refined sugar exported from the United States rising from $1,041,162 in 1874 to $2,585,382 in 1875. In leaf tobacco and cigars the falling off was $1,854,566, which represents a decrease of 3,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco and 41,000 cigars. In foreign wines, spirits, and cordials we economized to the extent of $877,000, and our bill for malt liquors was reduced $10,839. What we saved in liquors and tobacco was spent more than twice over in fruits and nuts, these costing last year $4,256,150 more than in 1874. Our coffee cost us less by $4,457,479, and yet we got for the money spent in 1875 nearly 37,000,000 pounds more than we got in 1874. We brought over 6,145,274 more pounds of tea than in 1874, and increased our expenditures on that account $1,561,408. For all kinds of buttons we increased our bill $269,310, and for our silk goods $384,034. In human hair and its manufactures we saved $319,000, but the cost of our "fancy goods" increased over a $1,000,000. In jewelry we fell off $161,640, while perfumery and cosmetics increased $33,491. Sardines, which cost us $991,030 in 1874, cost but $526,179 in 1875, thus effecting a saving of $465,000. In opium we saved $502,485; salt, $432,563; india-rubber and its manufactures, $820,908, and taking the amount saved on those articles expended it for precious stones, the amount expended for such adornments being $1,724,803 in excess of the sum expended the preceding year. In manufactures of brass, tin, lead, glass, leather, hemp, flax, and wood, there was a large decrease, while in manufactures of copper, cotton, silk, wool, and jute there was an increase.

VALUE OF LEADING IMPORTS.

The following table will show the values of the leading articles imported the last fiscal year, compared with the corresponding year 1874:

Commodities.	1875.	1874.
Gold coin	$12,115,155	$17,888,468
Silver coin	5,905,170	8,114,086
Gold bullion	1,581,638	1,614,669
Silver bullion	1,29,754	897,583
Chemicals and drugs	10,27,511	8,753,832
Coffee	50,591,488	55,048,967
Tea	22,673,703	21,112,234
Fish	3,008,731	3,207,929
Hides and skins, not furs	18,533,884	16,444,817
Fur skins, undressed	1,513,172	848,215
Paper materials	4,70,745	4,668,748
Buttons, all kinds	2,39,347	2,109,087
Fancy goods	5,662,107	4,518,987
Fruits, including nuts	12,53,588	8,281,118
Perfumery and cosmetics	381,991	348,500
Precious stones	3,999,593	2,274,790
Jewelry of gold and silver	687,490	84 ,30
India-rubber, crude	4,675,490	6,196,140
India-rubber, manfs. of	514,1 1	803,8 0
Brass, manufs. of	295,439	355,062
Copper, manufs. of	527,310	422,745
Cotton, manufs. of	27,557,981	27,193,869
Flax, manufs. of	17,64,682	18,414,793
Hemp, manufs. of	3,218,863	2,791,151
Iron and steel, manufs. of	18,673,250	33,993,546
Jute, manufs. of	3,882,258	3,305,185
Lead, manufs. of	1,444,976	2,164,768
Leather, manufs. of, including kid gloves	10,218,597	10,271,586
Silk, raw	4,594,806	3,884,008
Silk, manufs. of	24,380,916	28,096,882
Tin, manufs. of	13,038,353	13,084,702
Tobacco, manufs of	6,851,099	8,705,605
Wines, spirits, and cordials	7,759,414	8,638,469
Malt liquors	1,744,120	1,752,531
Glass and glassware	5,800,015	6,257,994
Opium and extract of	2,037,733	2,540,228
Salt	1,801,748	2,239,311
Sugar	70,027,172	77,468,107
Molasses and melado	14,993,821	15,372,180
Stone and china ware	4,005,577	4,882,55
Wood and manufactures of	8,078,295	11,215,955
Wool and manufactures of	55,850,749	55,133,444
Straw and palm leaf and manufactures of	2,325,589	2,085,878
Human hair and manufactures of	578,691	897,693
Coal, bituminous	1,798,689	1,950,425
Spices, all kinds	2,28 ,485	2,351,795

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The falling off in domestic exports for the year was as marked as the falling off in imports. The total value of commodities, the growth, product, and manufacture of the United States, exported during the year, was $643,031,433, against $693,039,054 in 1874, a decline for the last year of $49,957,621. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics says the value of domestic merchandise exported to Canada in railroad cars, not included in the above figures, is about $14,000,000, which would make the actual falling off in domestic exports for the year, compared with the preceding, about $36,000,000. It is noticeable that all our great staples show an unusual decline in values exported. Of breadstuffs and cotton we exported $80,000,000 less than in the preceding year. The aggregate decline in breadstuffs, cotton, oils, tallow, and tobacco was nearly $100,000,000, the exact figures being $93,108,592. These form our great staples of export, and contribute more than half of all the values annually sent abroad. In breadstuffs alone the falling off was $49,743,500; cotton, $30,584,955; oils, $11,157,814; tallow, $2,443,117; tobacco, $5,179,146. The export of cotton was less than during any year since the close of the Rebellion, except 1868, when it was $153,000,000, and 1872, when it was $181,000,000. Of the productions of the soil not embraced in "breadstuffs," as that term is employed in this letter, hops, seeds, and dried and green fruits alone show any increase. Hops bounded from $27,973 in 1874 to $1,283,497 in 1875, which is the largest exportation ever made of that active plant, save that made in 1855, when it was $1,530,000. The exportation of hops for 1875 exceeds by $250,000 that of the aggregate of the previous four years. Seeds increased $552,530, and fruits $639,000. Living animals fell off $641,000, and agricultural implements $464,000. Crude mineral oils glided back over $1,256,000, and illuminating oil $10,500,000. Most of our manufactures show a fair, and some of them a very healthy increase. Of the leading manufactures wood alone shows a decided falling off, the decline being $3,434,117. The largest increase in manufactured articles is shown in manufactures of steel, which exceeded the previous year $2,790,696. Leather and its manufactures increased $2,537,595; iron, $1,416,167; cotton, $975,946; brass, $497,098; sewing-machines, $208,633; clocks, $215,404. Hides increased over $2,900,000, and fur and fur skins over $1,000,000. Sugar and provisions also show a healthy increase, the value of the former exceeding the exportation of 1874, $2,125,161, and the latter, $1,113,313. The value of rice exported was but $19,806. It is apparent that American rice must soon cease to be an article of export. From 1821 to 1860, the annual exportation of rice averaged in value, $2,000,000. Since 1860 its exportation has steadily declined, the aggregate value for the ten years ended June 30, 1870, being only $2,433,086. The last five years its value was $117,891, while the value of rice imported for the fiscal year just ended was $1,547,697.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

The annexed table will show the value of the principal articles of American growth and manufacture, exported for the year ended June 30, 1875, compared with the year ended June 30, 1874:

Commodities.	1875.	1874.
Agricultural implements	$ 2,695,872	$ 2,089,763
Animals, living	2,668,900	2,310,388
Breadstuffs	111,456,394	161,198,864
Cotton, raw	190,638,625	221,2[illegible]
Cotton, manufactures of	4,071,785	3,095,849
Coal, bituminous	1,799,123	2,295,034
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Fruits, green and dried	1,633,520	994,162
Furs and fur skins	4,3 6,424	3,334,385
Hides and skins not fur	4,129,725	2,560,382
Manures	616,376	2 3,876
Oils	31,963,398	43,121,607
Oil-cake	5,138,300	4,099,360
Provisions	79,342,323	78,2 9,0 0
Resin and turpentine	2,774,419	3,046,431
Seeds	1,227,857	675,57
Sewing-machines	1,79 ,929	1,5 4,296
Clocks	1,22 ,914	1,667,507
Distilled spirits	24,915	1,164,616
Spirits turpentine	1,9 4,544	2,758,31
Sugar	2,16,475	1, 5 ,334
Molasses	1,13 ,992	569,972
Hops	1, 8 ,497	27,973
Tallow	5,6 2,203	8,135,320
Brass and manufactures of	1,0 0,629	503,5 1
Hemp and manufactures of	899, 21	1,143,219
Iron and manufactures of	10,994,832	9, 78,694
Steel and manufactures of	6,39 ,658	3,6 1, 60
Leather and manufact'rs of	7,324,113	4,786,518
Wood and manufactures of	17,6 9,294	21,121,721
Wool and manufactures of	215,268	1 0,2 8
Tobacco, leaf	25,2 ,549	30,399,181
Tobacco, manufactures of	2, 16,217	2,737,730
Quicksilver	1,075,796	580 221
Gold coin	59,30 ,730	28,766,943
Silver coin	5,115,670	4,555,418
Gold bullion	2,233,775	3,818,543
Silver bullion	17,197,911	22,4 6,732

BREADSTUFFS IN DETAIL.

The following will show the value of breadstuffs exported in detail:

	1875.	1874.
Barley	$ 61,347	$ 210,738
Bread and biscuit	610,092	675,197
Indian corn	24,456,937	24,76 ,951
Indian corn-meal	1,2 0,533	1,529,399
Oats	20,337	383,762
Rye	204,510	1,568,361
Rye-flour	54,964	388,313
Wheat	59,607,863	101,421,459
Wheat-flour	23,110,074	29,258,094
Other small grain and pulse	8 4,214	670,146
Maizena, farina, &c	364,163	322,443

PROVISIONS IN DETAIL.

Bacon and hams	$ 28,611,930	$ 33,383,908
Beef	4,197,936	2,958,676
Butter	1,506,764	1,092,381
Cheese	13,659,561	11,8 8,995
Condensed milk	123,565	79,918
Eggs	8,743	5,239
Fish, all kinds	2,994,713	2,023,812
Lard	22,900,488	19,308,019
Meats, preserved	735,112	848,216
Oysters	170,256	223,733
Pickles and sauces	18,00	20,784
Pork	5,671,495	5,808,812
Onions	51,219	5 ,057
Potatoes	522,144	471,3 3
Other vegetables	137,356	109,082
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	32,053	46,396

The value given for domestic exports, except coin and bullion, is currency. The value given for imports is gold.

The value of foreign commodities exported from the United States during the year was $22,374,710, against $23,780,338 the previous year. The value of foreign merchandise remaining in the warehouses of the United States on June 30, 1875, was $56,706,221, against $59,699,063 in 1874.

THE COURTS.

Record of Business Transacted Yesterday.

FOX & HOWARD.

In the bankruptcy case of Fox & Howard, Jefferson Hodgkins and Charles S. Crane filed a petition yesterday, and an order was entered as asked, calling on Albert Conro, Willard S. Carkins, and Bradford Hancock, the provisional Assignee, to show cause before Judge Blodgett by Friday morning, Aug. 27, why the order of sale of the dredging property of Fox & Howard, made to Conro & Carkins July 12, for $40,500, should not be set aside. In the same case the petition of Hodgkins, filed July 30, to have this same sale set aside, was ordered to be dismissed.

DIVORCES.

Richard Monks filed a bill for a divorce yesterday, charging that his wife Nancy had deserted him.

Augusta Reinow says that her husband, Louis Reinow, has been guilty of excessive cruelty toward her; that he is an habitual drunkard; and that he has deserted her for over two years; and she thinks that is cause enough for a divorce.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

George W. Purcell sued T. McC. Russell and John Lorimer for $1,500.

The First National Bank began an action in trover against the Illinois Central Railroad Company to recover 3,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of oats, valued at $4,000.

The United States commenced a suit in debt for $10,000 against Louis Nelke, Josiah S. Wolfe, and Daniel W. Gammon.

J. Kittel & Co. began an action for $5,000 against F. A. R. Sontag and Rudolph Standinger.

The Berkshire Life-Insurance Company filed a bill against John and Helen A. Davis, Herman H. Haaf, S. W. Sea, and W. W. Henson, to foreclose a mortgage for $6,000 on Lots 7, 8, and 9, in Block 4 of Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Walter J. Personett began a suit in attachment against Pollock Barbour to recover $2,061.

Frederick O. Kimball commenced a suit against Orville L. Grant, claiming $10,000.

E. D. Watson brought suit against Joseph W. Gould to recover $5,000 alleged damages for breach of covenant.

Charles, August, Frederick, and E. G. W. Rietz sued William C. Deakman for $1,200.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Alice Peterson brought suit in trover against Julius Bauer and James McElligott, claiming $1,000 damages.

Patrick Smith began a suit in debt against Mary Noeninger, Frederick Kleinhaus, and John Schneider, laying damages at $6,000.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—James Irons vs. Jesse E. Van Osdel and Emeline Van Osdel, $136.71.—Daniel Sullivan vs. John P. Lawrence, $462.45.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Emil Josaphat vs. James Bryce, $1,0.11.

CURRENT OPINION.

The fact is that to President Grant belongs the honor of establishing the best and most successful Indian policy ever inaugurated in this country, and he is now, as he always has been, bent upon carrying it out faithfully and honestly.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The line has to be drawn somewhere, and as the barber sententiously remarked that he drew it at coal-heavers, so the people seem disposed to draw it at Davis. It is clear that the managers of the fair in Winnebago County made a mistake, though their invited guest may well be pardoned for being flattered into acceptance.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

We can, perhaps, afford to forgive the smaller Rebels so long as we are to live with them under the same Government, but Jefferson Davis is not only the representative man of the Rebellion, but he is one of the cruelest, meanest, and most perfidious of the lot, and any attempt to honor him in a section of the country where loyal people reside deserves severe reprobation.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

It is somewhat to be regretted that our Centennial celebration comes off in the same year as our Presidential election, and for two reasons: one, that it will afford foreigners a special opportunity to see the worst features of our political machinery, and the other that it will, by giving rise to sectional quarrels and bitterness, measurably defeat our efforts for the reconciliation of our once-alienated sections.—*Baltimore American.*

The Waverly *Republican* and the Waterloo *Courier* argue in favor of hanging in Iowa. There was no one hanged in Iowa during the last fifteen years that we had a State gallows, although a large number of murders were committed. The gallows did not stop murdering, nor hang any of the murderers. It is easy enough to have a gallows. The trouble is to get a jury who will vote a man into its noose. For fifteen years Iowa jurors all refused to do it. Would they do it now?—*Iowa State Register.*

We have learned to detest the name of Benedict Arnold, and execrate the memory of Aaron Burr; but how much greater have been the crimes of Jeff Davis than theirs were! Ingrate, betrayer, murderer, that he is, it only required that he, the representative man of the hideously-criminal Southern Rebellion, should be brought into prominence in this way, to check the suicidal bent of thoughtless or designing political schemers in the direction of Democratic restoration.—*Washington National Republican.*

The sale of the unfortunate Northern Pacific Railroad the other day is said to have been only a cover for another "job." With this information come hints, tolerably plain, too, that those "inside" made a very nice speculation in buying in, at a nominal rate, the lands which the Government gave to the road. The German bondholders have ferreted this out, and felt so serious about it that they have reminded Secretary Fish that the bonds were placed in Germany because it was represented that the Government faith was pledged for their redemption.—*Hartford Courant.*

If Jefferson Davis consents to visit the North to perform a proper act, he should be encouraged. There is not necessarily any treason in an agricultural address, and since the Agricultural Society of Winnebago has invited the Confederate President to address them, the laws of hospitality and social decency require the people of that county to receive him and treat him respectfully. His past political sins have nothing to do with this matter, and if his address should be pertinent and unobjectionable in itself, he should be allowed to come and go as quietly as any other man.—*Philadelphia Times.*

We are in favor of National Banks as against any other kind of banks. We are in favor of National Banks as against the wild-cat, red-dog, and bull-pup State banks that are proposed. There is an effort made to get up a cry against the National Banks, but as compared with the old Democratic State banks the National Banks are a national blessing. They give us a uniform currency. We do not have to submit to a shave on our bank-notes every time we cross a State-line. Now, we wish to add to the advantages of a national currency the possession of the world's currency, gold and silver; and then we shall be in better shape than ever before.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A good many New Yorkers are looking forward to the approaching general term of their Supreme Court, this month, with quite unwonted anxiety. There is ample justification for it, too, in the circumstances. The Judges are to be asked whether their learned brother Donohue's order for a bill of particulars in Tweed's case is good judicial law. Their reply to this question will of course cover the similar order granted by Judge Lawrence. On the other hand, they will be moved by Tweed's lawyers to redress the injury inflicted upon that persecuted statesman by Judge Barrett's refusal to reduce his bail. In any event, these matters are pretty certain to be ultimately submitted to the Court of Appeals, more than one member of which is popularly believed to be indebted to Tweed for his seat on the bench. But, if the general term decides for Tweed, it will go a long way toward confirming the impression, already widely prevalent, that there is little use in trying to bring so rich a criminal to justice while the interpretation and administration of the law remain in the present hands. The hearing on the Donohue and Barrett order is set for Aug. 23.—*Springfield Republican.*

AGED ONE HUNDRED AND NINE.

A Queer Old Citizen of Troy—His Habits and Opinions.

Troy Press, Aug. 13.

He is right here in Troy, and his name is John Henry Blackwell, and he has seen 109 summers (when August is out) and 108 winters. He was, therefore, born in the spring. John Henry lives in a little old house in the hollow, beside a babbling but nasty little brook, just off Lincoln avenue, under the hill. The house is an old-style frame, with wooden shutters, and has stood where it now stands about forty-five years. Neither outside nor in has ever been molested by a painter. The house is weather-beaten like its owner (for Blackwell owns it), and looks as if the ups and downs of this world had had no effect upon it. John Henry lives all alone in the house. It cannot be called bachelor's hall, because John Henry is not a bachelor. He has been married, but it was so long ago that he has almost forgotten how it feels. His house is not a hall either. It is more like a den or a hermitage. No one is ever invited into the place, and no one is ever allowed to look into it unless he does so stealthily. John keeps the doors and windows securely fastened, and at night he never uses a light unless he is looking for something that has been mislaid in the chasm of disorder that exists there. Then he uses a tallow candle. He is not very sociable. He has lived so long that he imagines the present generation is a pack of fools, and he a wise man. The first statement may be all right, but there is room for debate on the latter.

John Henry is an Irishman, and has been in this country sixty years. He lived in New York fifteen years, and remembers the city when it was, he says, no bigger than Troy. He has lived in Troy forty-five years, and recollects Troy as a small country village. He lost his wife fifty years ago. He had three sons and one daughter, but they have all gone to the other world, and now the old man is alone. He has lived alone for twenty-five years, ever since his daughter died, who was 65 years old. He has no relatives now, having outlived the whole of them, grandchildren and all.

About ninety years ago he learned the tailoring business, and has worked in different cities, but within the last thirty years he has lived in a very mysterious way. He does not work, but goes away sometimes for weeks at a time, nobody knows where. He returns as mysteriously as he goes, and seems to have money. Of late years he has turned his attention somewhat to the study of medicine; and not only the study, but the practice. He imagines that he can cure any disease, and will always solicit a trial of his skill on any one whom he sees sick or suffering. Instances have been known where he has relieved pain and cured illness, but in more cases an opposite effect has followed.

Blackwell seems as vigorous as a man of 50. In fact, he is the type of a very lively old man. He can walk a mile without a cane as fast as almost any one 75 years younger. He never rides. He is a thorough pedestrian. He was never on a street car, and only once on a railroad. Then he went to Albany on the cars, got lost there, and walked back. He thinks jackasses superior to horses for general use, and often expresses surprise that they are not in use. The old man may not be aware of it, but the jackasses are just as numerous as ever; they have two legs, though, instead of four, and are balky. Blackwell will not ride behind a horse. It is against his principles. He believes in ancient instead of modern civilization. The good old Oriental times are the times for him. He believes in an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. He is opposed to lawyers, and puts no faith in newspapers. Religiously speaking, John Henry Blackwell is a Protestant. He scarcely ever goes to church, however, but he evidently reads the Bible, as he is conversant with its passages. He has no fear of death, and acts as though he expects to live forever.

A Case of Necessity.

Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

Yesterday afternoon a seedy-looking man walked into a store on Main street and inquired if O. W. Baird, the Treasurer of Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., was in. Mr. Baird said that he was Quartermaster of the Post.

"I understand," said the man confidentially, "that you grant aid to brother soldiers in necessity."

"Yes," returned Mr. Baird, "such is the practice."

"Well," continued the stranger, "I belonged to the —— Massachusetts volunteers. I want to get married to-day, and I'd like to draw 50 cents from the charity fund to pay for the certificate."

Mr. Baird looked at the man in surprise. There was a pause, during which the speaker whistled softly.

"But," said the former, "if you are destitute as you say, isn't it a little reckless in you to marry?"

The man leaned over the counter and whispered, "I wouldn't do it," he said, "if the old folks wasn't kicking up such a row about it. Isn't there a fund to help old soldiers in distress?"

"There is such a fund, but it is to diminish their afflictions, not to increase them," returned Mr. Baird severely.

The stranger looked at him a long time in silence. Then he sighed gently and went out. A few moments later he passed down the street with his bride upon his arm. Some patriot had smoothed the rugged path of a veteran.

A Village of Hens.

Two brothers named Gaff have established a mammoth hennery in Colorado, 10 miles from Denver. It covers four acres, which is laid out like a village, with streets and avenues. The population of the village is about 2,000, divided into Brahmas, Cochins, Shanghais, and Dorkings, and the products are eggs and spring chickens. The brothers Gaff express but a single regret, and that is that they did not found their colony fifteen years ago, when eggs brought $5 a dozen, and a spring chicken was worth a pennyweight of gold dust.

MACHINERY.

AT KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE'S, 171 AND 173 Lake-st., machine-shop, foundry, planing-mill, sash and door-factory equipments, machinists' supplies.

AT KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE'S, 171 AND 173 Lake-st., steam engines and boilers, steam pumps, Asbestos steam packing and roofing, engineers' supplies.

FOR SALE—40-HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE AND double circular saw-mill, of our manufacture; all new; stored at Little Suamico, Oconto Co., Wis. The above will be sold cheap. For particulars address H. & F. BLANDY, Newark, O.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE ENgine, with boiler, about 5 horse-power. Address A. MARTEN, 56 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—120 FEET, MORE OR LESS, VERY fine wrought-iron fence; also iron railing for steps, very cheap. C. H. BECKWITH, 39 River-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE PLATE GLASS, 10-foot, metal show-cases, cheap. Inquire of JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, jeweler, 136 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STONE-BOATS CHEAP, OR will trade. Call or address DOUGLAS & MATTHEWS, Ashland-av. and South Branch, Chicago.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE TICKET. MAKE me an offer. Address J 21, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN, BARGAIN—3 NEW TWO-story brick houses, with lots 25 by 125 feet each, on Kossuth-st., just west of Stewart-av., only $2,250 each, $250 cash, balance easy. Apply to E. C. COLE & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EQUITY IN TWO FINE HOUSES AT sacrifice for cash. Principals only address C 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, on Hermitage-av., near York-st. Price $4,000. Terms $1,300 cash, $400 in 1 year, $300 in 2 years, and $2,000 in 1880. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE LOT, CHOICEST part of Michigan-av., at a very low figure. It will pay as an investment. JACOB WEIL, 144 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS OF INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts., cheap; must be sold. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Park Ridge; $15 down and $5 a month until paid; one block from depot. Property shown free. Cheapest property in market. Also, Glencoe lot at same terms and prices. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—GO TO NO. 11 CHAMBER OF COMmerce for nice houses and lots on easy payments, in the beautiful suburb of Morgan Park. School facilities the best in the country, and railroad fare only 10 cents. GEO. R. CLARKE, Agent.

FOR SALE—MY NEW RESIDENCE IN EVANSton, very low, on terms to suit purchaser. Splendid location on a principal street, three blocks from depot; lot 80x150; house and ground in perfect order; 10 rooms. Price, $7,000. S. F. JUNKIN, 114 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES, LOTS, and acres at Hinsdale; prices and terms will be made to suit the times. O. J. STOUGH, 110 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—120-ACRE FARM, improved; running water; within 4 miles of fine town of 5,000 population. 160 acres fine unimproved land, part heavy timber. Address GRAHAM & CO., Rockford, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH $7,000 TO $12,000; will assume small incumbrance and pay balance in clear lots west of State-st. and near Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

259 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—PRIVATE BOARDING-house—$5 per week; day-board, $4.00; with use of piano. Nearly opposite Grand Pacific Hotel.

414 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED room, with board, hot and cold water in room. References exchanged.

418 WABASH-AV.—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN can be suited with first-class day board, or board with rooms.

548 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD AND ROOM for single gentlemen at $6 a week; also, a nice suite of rooms.

West Side.

16 BISHOP-COURT — FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with board, large front rooms single or en suite.

18 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms to rent with board. References exchanged.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—VERY ATTRACTIVE ROOMS with first-class table, for young people. One room very low to two young ladies. All modern comforts. A most inviting home. Madison cars half block only.

201 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, in a private family, very pleasant rooms, single or en suite. House and location first-class. References.

382 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms to rent, with board.

North Side.

243 OHIO-ST. — A PLEASANT BACK ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

250 INDIANA-ST.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED room, with board. A few day boarders can be accommodated. Reference required.

288 ILLINOIS-ST.—BETWEEN RUSH AND PINE, large furnished room; also single room, with board.

727 NORTH WELLS-ST.—$50 PER MONTH FOR man and wife, or two gentlemen. A large, pleasant front room, American family. References.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., BEtween Madison and Monroe-sts., $1.50 to $2 per day, $7 to $10 per week; 2 in a room $6; day board $5.

Miscellaneous.

IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WEST SIDE, A handsome suite of two rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, pleasant single room for gent, with use of bath. References required. J 27, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM FOR THE WINTER, by a young man, in a private family on Michigan or Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st. Address F 81, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM FOR A LADY where no questions are asked; east State, and north of Twentieth-sts. Address K 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, A WELL-FURNISHed room and small bedroom, with good board, in private family on South Side. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, B 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENT AND WIFE, IN A QUIET family; South Side preferred; terms must be reasonable. Address G 77, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A 1 COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLlaterals, and mortgages, bought and sold. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., No. 110 Fifth-av.

APPLICATION FOR LOANS ON DESIRABLE Chicago real estate from principals in sums of $5,000 and upwards wanted by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MORTGAGES bought and sold. Loans made on real estate at 8 per cent. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL LOCAL STOCKS and securities, or borrow or lend money on them, call on D. T. HIGGINSON, 96 Washington-st., basement.

I HAVE MONEY TO LOAN AT FROM 9 TO 10 PER cent on mortgages. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, &c., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY SUM AT THE PRIVATE office of the Diamond Purchasing and Loan Co., Room 8 Howe Building, corner State and Jackson-sts.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON CHATTEL OR collateral security. WILSON & DAVIS, Room 5, 118 Randolph-st.

SMALL SUMS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNIture, pianos, and other good collaterals. B. H. KILBOURN & CO., 143 South Clark-st., Room 28.

STYLISH OYSTER AND GROCERY WAGONS; best stock and workmanship; large stock on hand; cheap; at MARTIN'S, 148 Canal-st. Painting and repairing.

SUMS OF $100 TO $1,000 TO LOAN ON HOUSES and lots in the city by H. P. BALDWIN, 150 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

SMALL SUMS TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON LEASED ground, pianos, warehouse receipts, or approved collaterals. W. OTTAWAY, 127 South Clark-st., Room 44.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BUILDING LOANS in sums of $3,000 and upwards, to amount of $160,000, to good men, on choice property. S. W. KERFOOT & CO., 145 LaSalle-st.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE LOANS, WITHout delay, in amounts as wanted, on good inside improved or unimproved property. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—12 GOOD WORK HORSES, YOUNG, sound, and to weigh not less than 1,100 lbs; work single or double and used to the city. WESTON & CO., 196 East Washington-st.

$1,500 TO LOAN FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS ON city real estate. Money in hand. ADOFF HEILE, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 19.

$2,000 CASH IN HAND TO LOAN ON CITY real estate. A. R. ABBOTT, 87 Reaper Block.

$2,000 TO LOAN, ON GOOD SECURITY, FOR one year. GEORGE McCONNELL, Room 1, 180 Adams-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN, IN ONE OR TWO SUMS, on good city property. H. W. HUNT, Room 5 M. E. Church Block.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—20 ACRES NEAR WASHINGTON Heights, near depot and car-shops of C., D. & V. Railroad. Good chance for subdivision. Will exchange for clear house and lot and some cash. Apply to E. S. DREYER, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM OF 160 ACRES NEAR LA Crosse, Wis., including stock, crops, &c., for house and lot in Chicago. GEO. V. BYRD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR STAPLE AND FANCY GROceries, a valuable lot in Austin, 2 blocks from depot; all clear. Address LEWIS WIARD, 537 Carroll-av.

TO EXCHANGE—STORE AND LOT ON MILWAUkee-av., for clear lots or good stock of merchandise. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE AND LOT, SOME fine lots on Madison and Monroe-sts., near city limits. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

WILL TRADE SOME GOOD BUILDING LOTS FOR old brick piled or in ruin; also, would like to trade for a good family horse and buggy. HENRY J. PEIRCE, Room 8, 133 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THE BEST PAYING CONFECtionery and bakery in Chicago. A rare bargain. Room 14, 145 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED, A FARM OR WESTern city property, for residence on West Side. A bargain. Address G 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD 8 TO 10 ROOM BRICK HOUSE, and lot, well located on South or West Side, in exchange for cash and unimproved. J. C. GARRIGUS, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A FIRST-CLASS SAloon in full running order, with stock and fixtures complete, paying well, in business centre of Chicago, for a good building lot or acre property convenient. Must be clear; price $3,000. A rare chance. Address A 99, Tribune office.

WE HAVE CASH AND GOOD TRADE FOR GROceries, dry goods, or other business. No sale no charge. J. M. BEVERLEY & CO., Room 7, 97 Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD CITY PROPERTY IN EXchange for a first-class business that now pays $8,000 to $10,000 a year net; valued at $23,000; or would sell one-half interest to a good honest man, that can take full charge of the business. Full investigation solicited. Address A 13, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT GRAND-SQUARE piano, standard make, fine tone, richly finished, at a sacrifice. Address E 1, Tribune office.

IF YOU WANT TO RENT OR BUY A PIANO OR organ, new or second-hand, at bottom prices and on easy terms, call on N. GOOLD & SON, 248 State-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW PIANO, $7 PER month; will sell on time cheap. Address B 13, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—250,000 OLD BRICK. WILL PAY CASH. F. BAUER, Room 68 Major Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT TEN-room house, hot and cold water. Inquire at 1052 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, NO. 1 NEIGHborhood, 4 rooms in brick building, $15; 6-room flat, $20; 7-room flat, $25. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—45 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR HOTEL purposes, good location, at 196 and 198 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, AND TWO blocks from cars, a 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; modern improvements; rent reasonable; location first-class. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT NEW 3-STORY AND basement stone-front residence on Ashland-av. and Jackson-st. Very cheap to the right party. S. W. RAWSON, 135 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON THE North Side. Will lease for one year or more. Address D 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—10 ROOMED HOUSE, NO. 15 WESTERN-av., and household furniture for sale at same. Address H 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 GOOD HOUSES; LOW TO GOOD TENants; immediate possession. Call at 39 River-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—474 WEST LAKE-ST., 9-ROOM house; and 1533 South Dearborn-st., near State and Thirtieth, with barn if wanted; modern improvements. A. H. ROBINSON, Room 2, 127 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick; 10 rooms; modern improvements; east of Union Park. OTTOWAY, 127 South Clark-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—HOUSES OF 6 ROOMS, ON NORTH Wood-st., near Hubbard; houses in good repair; good neighborhood; $14 to $16 per month. Apply to E. R. HURLBUT, 164 Randolph-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 699 FULTON-ST.; 2 STORIES and brick basement; 10 rooms; choice location. Inquire at 697, or F. J. REED, Water office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 117 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST.—6 rooms, near Monroe-st.; in good repair; $23 to desirable party; nice location. Apply on premises or at No. 699 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT SMALL HOUSE 4 ROOMS, water in kitchen; good repair. 13 Depuyster-st.

TO RENT—PART OR ALL OF FURNISHED TENEment convenient for housekeeping. J. L. WEBSTER, 826 Cottage Grove-av., old number.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—PART OF FURNISHED HOUSE, Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. An elegant suite of rooms; terms reasonable; convenient to day board. Address D 99, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, or a suite of rooms. Call at 159 South Green-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS CHEAP, SINGLE or en suite. 155 and 157 East Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; best location in the city and lowest rents. At 161 South Clark-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished. First-class references required. 633 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, $12 to $25 per month. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House Building, 204 Dearborn-st., two blocks south of P.O.

TO RENT—PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE; 9 rooms; South Side; good neighborhood; terms reasonable; convenient to cars. Address A 4, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, in Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT—BY LADY, WELL-FURNISHED MIDDLE parlor, also 4 unfurnished rooms to family; rent reasonable. 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT — FRONT ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping or lodging, near Grand Pacific Hotel, 10 Sherman-st. Transients taken.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, NOS. 164 and 166 East Washington-st. Inquire at Room 44.

TO RENT—376 STATE-ST., A NICELY-FURNISHED front room, also unfurnished rooms. Apply at Room 16, up two flights stairs.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—RESTAURANT, FURNISHED, RANGE, broiler, carving-table, chairs, tables, dishes, silver ware, coffee urns, etc., etc., KEARNS' Old Stand, 177 East Monroe-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—THE BAR, WITH FIXTURES, AT 177 East Monroe-st., KEARNS' Old Stand. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—BASEMENT STORAGE—CENTRALLY situated, spacious and dry; low rates; night watch inside. 119 and 121 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THROUGH HAVING OTHER BUSIness to attend to, the Star Intelligence Office, 125 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—IF YOU WANT YOUR houses rented, BUDD can rent them for you on short notice. Office, 90 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM OR suite, vicinity of Clark and Madison-sts. Address, with price, B 92, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, and harness every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing at 10 a.m., at WESTON & CO.'S Auction Rooms, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FINE CARRIAGES, buggies, phaetons, side-seats, &c. Also, a few second-hand, in good order, cheap. H. B. HILL, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.

AT BRADLEY'S CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, Monroe-st. opposite Palmer House—Closing out carriages, buggies, and phaetons very cheap before removal.

A HANDSOME FAMILY CARRIAGE, MADE by Coan & Tenbroeke, in excellent condition, is offered for sale at a sacrifice; will take a road-wagon, or light top-buggy, in trade. Call at 271 Catherine-st., near Centre-av., West Side.

AT MARTIN'S HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR, 257 and 259 State-st., regular auction sale on Saturday morning. Carriages, buggies, and harness at private sale.

A GOOD TOP-BUGGY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for a good horse, at Marble-Place Stables, rear of Post-Office.

BARGAINS IN MULES—SEE THE FOLLOWING prices for teams: 3 at $75; 4 at $80; 10 at $100; 6 at $125; 2 at $140; 2 at $150; 1 at $200; 1 at $250. This is a reduction from former prices of 50 to 100 per cent. Inquire at No. 11 Chamber of Commerce.

CASH—BUGGIES, HORSES, WAGONS, AT Furey's large sale-yard, West Twelfth-st. Auction Tuesdays and Fridays; private sales daily. Cash advanced, and sales paid at once.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH—ONE handsome horse, 15 hands high, 6 years of age, never been drove for speed, but can show better than 3 minutes; he is perfectly kind and docile for a lady to ride or drive; a Coan & Tenbroeke top buggy and harness, will be sold together or apart at a sacrifice; a trial of two days allowed; no horse-jockeys need apply. Apply at 550 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, THE PROPERTY OF a gentleman leaving the city; 6 years of age, warranted sound and kind in all harness; one a very stylish buggy horse, can trot a mile in 3 minutes, and kind for a lady to drive; the other a good family or business mare; will be sold at a sacrifice, and three days trial allowed. Apply to the groom at barn in rear of residence 560 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 YOUNG AND SOUND GENtleman's road horses, very stylish and fast; the property of a gentleman leaving the city. Call to-day, Boston Stables, 144 and 146 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLOODED TROTTER, THAT can show 2:35 or better, highly bred, and without racing record; no humbug, nor a two shilling horse, either, nor to trade for old clothes. Address M 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE, FOR ANY first-class personal property, young, sound, matched team, carriage, harness, &c. Address P. O. Box 318.

FOR SALE—A NICE GROCERY RIG, HORSE, wagon, and harness, for $115; also 2 good business horses for $45.00 each; and a fast mare with a suckling colt by her side (got by Logan) will be sold for $75.00, if taken within a few days, at 371 West Fifteenth-st., near Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—CAR-LOAD OF GOOD WORKERS and drivers, they will be sold cheap for cash; also grocery and butcher wagon. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NEW TOP-BUGGY, VERY CHEAP. J. H. BOLLOM, carriage-trimmer, 175 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TO RENT FOUR GOOD OMNIBUSES for two or three weeks. Apply at 181 East Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A CASH OR PART CASH customer—Saloon and billiard-hall, with best established trade on West Madison-st., for sale; No. 217, near terminus of street-cars and 'buses. Will sell with or without billiard-tables, as am to go into the manufacturing business. Come and negotiate.

A MEAT MARKET AND PACKING-HOUSE, doing a good business, for sale; rare opportunity as owner must go East. Address 104 and 106 Twenty-second.

STOVE STORE FOR SALE, WITH ALL IT IMplies; location the best; half price, quick sale. ROGERS, 415 West Monroe-st.

SAMPLE ROOM AND CIGAR STORE FOR SALE. Address L 94, Tribune office.

STOCK OF GROCERIES, HORSE, WAGON, AND harness for sale, and lease of store No. 613 West Van Buren-st.

THE WHOLE OR A HALF INTEREST IN A first-class dry goods store for sale at a bargain, doing a business of $125,000 per annum. Death of partner reason for selling. Address JOHN F. COMSTOCK, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—MEN AS GENERAL AGENTS IN Evansville, Ind., St. Paul, Des Moines, and Dubuque, Ia.; business strictly legitimate, and a chance to realize from $200 to $400 monthly, even in these hard times, which can be shown; none but go-ahead, responsible men need apply; no letters answered. Call at 514 North Clark-st., up-stairs, left side, from 12 to 4 p. m.

$125 BUYS STOCK AND FIXTURES OF NOtion store and news depot, 144 West Harrison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 cash in a manufacturing business already established; profits 100 per cent; articles staple; machinery all in good order, nearly new. For particulars address H R, No. 12 South Sangamon-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ACTIVE or silent, with $200, by a thorough business woman in a legitimate, big-paying, old-established office business. Room 24, 187 Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE AND retail confectioner. Capital required at least $5,000; business established; goods have the best reputation of any made in the city. A constant demand from the country trade. An active partner preferred. Address Confectioner, care E. F. DAVIS, Box 63, Chicago P. O.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—IN A GENERAL FRUIT and produce commission house, by a party who can control a large trade, or would take a partner with from $3,000 to $5,000 and start a new house. Address, with real name, where interview may be had. A 88, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000; CAN DOUBLE the capital alone during the coming Exposition. I can manufacture a staple article from 2,000 to 3,000 lb daily, at a cost of 3 cents per lb, and sell it for cash at 10 cents per lb. Only legitimate business men need apply, where an interview can be had. L 83, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS COOK COUNty for valuable publications. Large profits realized by active agents, ladies and gentlemen. Address A 83, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR VERY SALABLE PATterns of furniture; none but first-class men wanted. Call at 343 West Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—A QUICK ACCOUNTant, an expert in fire insurance accounts, to close up a complicated account of a retired fire insurance company with their agents. Can do the work after office hours or in the evening. Must state present or former connection with insurance offices, and do the work quick. Address M 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WHO PERFECTLY understands double entry bookkeeping, and is capable of at ending to the outside business of a brewery; must speak German. Address, stating references and salary expected, G 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS DRY-GOODS salesmen. Apply to GEORGE M. TRAVER, at Palmer House office, from 10 to 4 o'clock Friday, Aug. 20.

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS RETAIL grocery salesman. Address, with real name and reference, L & M, care Carrier 12, South Side.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 16 OR 17 YEARS, who is a good penman and quick at figures; some knowledge of bookkeeping necessary. Address, with references and salary expected, J 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH DRY-goods salesman, at J. & L. KATZ'S, 293 Division-st. Call to-day after 2 p. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $300 OR $400 in a good store on North Side. Call at 38 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, SIX EFFICIENT broom-makers at Fremont, Neb. Constant employment guaranteed. For particulars call on W. L. Hubbard or A. D. Farry, Kinzie-st. JAMES G. SMITH.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MACHINIST AS FOREman; preference given to such man that will invest $400 or $500 in business on good security. Call at 161 West Chicago-av., from 7 to 8 a. m.

WANTED—A CARPENTER AT 643 NORTH DEARborn-st. at 8 o'clock. Bring tools.

WANTED—SIX CARPENTERS; STEADY WORK; prompt pay. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—CYLINDER FEEDERS AT LAKESIDE Publishing Company, Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—PAINTER TO PAINT AND CALCImine 2-story house. Material will be furnished. Apply after 10 o'clock. 108 Fifth-av., basement.

WANTED—A STYLISH AND EXPERIENCED coat and vest cutter. None but such as have held good positions in this city need apply. Address A 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 PLASTERERS. APPLY TO-DAY AT buildings, Harrison-st., west of Campbell-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—THIS DAY—300 RAILROAD LABORers for Iowa; a long job, free fare, and no office charges to good men with baggage; 100 for farms, saw-mills, etc. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR IOWA, $1.75 per day; free fare; go to-night; 100 for farm and saw-mill, and quarries. E. A. ANGELL, 258 South Water-st.

WANTED—50 FARM-HANDS, $18 PER MONTH and board; 50 for saw-mills, from $20 to $26 per month and board; work all fall and winter. 263 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER FOR advertisements, by an old-established daily and weekly paper. Address W, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS CONNECTED WITH FURniture trade to sell our X Piano Tabaret; also Patent Knock-Down Tables. Address L. PESTAWKA & CO., Cambridgeport, Mass.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING SALESman for a wall-paper house. Address A 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—6 LABORERS WITH SHOVELS FOR digging. Apply at buildings, Ashland-av. and Taylor-st.

WANTED—MEN WITH $50 TO $100 CASH FOR business that will pay $200 per month. $1 samples sent free to parties wishing to investigate. RAY & CO., Chicago, 61 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A YARD MAN AT BURCKY & MILAN'S Restaurant, 148 South Clark-st.

WANTED—GENTLEMANLY PARTY WITH $200 to travel with inventor and help introduce important new article, sell territory, etc; half-interest given; we'll make money; business with pleasure; references. Address L 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TREASURER AT A GOOD SALARY in a well established show. Must be able to invest a few hundred dollars. S. BENFORD, Gault House.

WANTED—A STATE AGENT FOR CREARY'S Patent Folding Work-Table. This is a rare opportunity. Address A. L. STONE, 236 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY, PRACTICAL MAN to go 40 miles into the country for steady work on a farm. Also, a young man as a companion for an invalid, and to do light work. Apply at 157 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—SIX TALL YOUNG MEN, WHO HAVE all their evenings to spare, as supernumeraries at McVicker's Theatre; must be of good address; those having other employment preferred. Apply to W. A. SAVELL, stage door, between 9 and 9:30 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE (WITHOUT CHILDren) on a farm for a year. Bring certificates of character. Apply to W. D. PALMER, 88 Washington-st., to-day only, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVING $200 CASH to take charge of light business; good salary and board. Apply at 87 South Clark-st., Room 10.

WANTED—5 GOOD LABORERS THIS MORNING at Van Buren and Morgan-sts. H. R. WILLIAMS.

WANTED—A FEW MEN OF VERY GENTLEmanly address to take orders for our new serial. Salary, $20 to $25 per day, or commission. Apply from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., Room 27 American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer to go to Evanston; small family and good wages. H. WHIPPLE, Room 14 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a private family; high wages; best of references required; no Irish need apply. 35 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD PASTRY COOK. ALSO, A kitchen girl at Massasoit House.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply at 955 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Come prepared to stay. Apply at 202 Centre-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 308 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family. Reference required. Apply at 33 South Leavitt-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS IN a small private family. Swede or German. 424 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS old to assist at housework; German preferred. Apply at 420 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR COOKING, WASHing, and ironing to go to the country. Apply at dental office, 103 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 1365 Indiana-av., immediately.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family; references required. 421 Warren-av., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL IN A private boarding-house, at 352 East Indiana-st., North Side.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD SEAMstress with Singer sewing-machine, at 651 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS THAT HAS GOT her own machine to make bathing-clothes, at the Lake Side House, Lake View, SADDLEROCK SMITH.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TAILORESSES ON custom work. SALHINGER & SON, 89 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A WET NURSE TO go to Peoria. Apply to DR. SHIPMAN, 571 West Washington-st., between the hours of 8 and 10 in the morning.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET-NURSE. APPLY immediately at 247 South Park-av.

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS NURSE-girl to go to the country, with strictly first-class references. Address C 24, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED — GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LADY HAIR-DRESSer. Call at CAMPBELL'S Hair-Store, near McVicker's Theatre.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A DARK BAY MARE, WITH WHITE spot on forehead and one white leg, with harness on, Tuesday morning, the 10th. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Call at C. SMITH'S, Ogden-av., Lawndale.

FOUND—HORSE AND EXPRESS-WAGON, WHICH the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. 70 West Monroe-st.

IF THE PERSON WHO LAST SUNDAY MORNING took from residence on Loomis-st. a lady's gold watch and chain will return, or give information where it may be obtained, a liberal reward will be paid, and no questions asked. Address C 65, Tribune office.

LOST—AUG. 18, POCKETBOOK MARKED W. S. Moffatt, containing money and papers. If finder will return it to Room 2, 108 Fifth-av., he will be rewarded.

LOST—IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO PICKED UP A pocketbook belonging to a lady who fainted away in a Blue Island-av. car on Tuesday night, and who he was assisting, will return the same to the firm of SMITH & MABERN, 274 Blue Island-av., he will receive a liberal reward.

LOST—EARLY ON THE MORNING OF 18TH, A double woolen shawl. A reward will be paid for the return of the same to 132 Marshfield-av.

LOST—TWO PATENTS, NOS. 164,682 AND 157,181, and power of attorney papers; are of no value to any one else. A liberal reward will be paid if left at the Tribune office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—$20 REWARD—SORREL horse, white face, some white on feet, spot on hip; one pony bay mare, hip down, both lame. J. K. PETTY, 196 Washington-st.

STRAYED—A FAIR LOOKING SORREL HORSE, white stripe on forehead, scar on hind leg, strap around neck. Any person returning him to 63 State-st., will be well rewarded.

$25 REWARD—STOLEN, AUG. 12, FROM 76 West Van Buren-st., a bay horse with white face and one white hind foot, slightly knee-sprung, weight about 1,000 pounds; also light wagon and harness. Harness painted red. A. FERGUSON, 76 West Van Buren-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL KINDS OF MACHINES on hand; must be sold this week to pay advances; fully warranted; don't lose this opportunity. Inquire of GEORGE P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 260 WEST Madison-st., corner of Green. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, exchanged, and repaired.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SEVERAL SINGER machines, for which cash will be paid if cheap. 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

MEDICAL.

WILL ALL SUFFERERS FROM ANY FORM OF disease, no matter of how long standing, or who failed to cure you, go to the State Medical Office, 189 South Clark-st., Chicago, and be permanently cured?

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN some grocery business; have been in the business before; can speak German and English; can give a good recommend if asked for. Address WILLIAM R. SCHMOLL, 145 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 20 in some retail grocery store; speaks German and English; best of references. L 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MEMBER OF THE Board of Trade, 8 years' experience; a good option clerk, bookkeeper, and correspondent. Address G 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Scotch) as time-keeper, or in cigar store, or to travel. The best of references given. Address or call at 280 Fifth-av. for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 23 years of age, 10 years' experience in the cigar and tobacco business; speaks German and English; country not objected. Jewish house preferred. Address H 34, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL MAN in a grist-mill distillery; can do the repairing of machinery. Address HENRY MACK, 111 Bunker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED and practical engineer and machinist in city or country; has formerly run on ocean steamers. Address B 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AT CARRIAGE TRIMming; would like to work under instruction; have been at the trade four years. Address C G, P. O. Box 223, Canton, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years of age, and job printer by trade, in city or country. Speaks English and German, and can give references. Address, with particulars, JOB PRINTER, Tribune, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—ATTENTION JEWELERS—A watchmaker, with a full set of tools, and well acquainted with several modern languages, wishes to employ his time usefully. Address E 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CARriage-trimmer. Refer to P. Dom & Son, Mt. Healthy, O. Address G. A. LINTON, Mt. Healthy, O.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE A DELIVERY wagon, or drive for some wholesale house; drove delivery wagon 4 years in Chicago; reference given. Address K 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, which best of city references will confirm. Can also milk. Address M 7, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; understands the care of horses, driving, can milk, and make himself generally useful. Good reference if required; city or country. Address, for one week, A. DEAN, Hyde Park.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SHORT-HAND writer, as correspondent or private secretary; every way qualified by experience; good city reference. Address D 97, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, strangers in the city, in hotel or private family, city or country, to do any kind of work. Call or address 50 West Randolph-st., Room 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS MALE help, in city and country, coachmen, waiters, porters, millmen, and railroad help. Contracts taken and filled promptly. MRS. BAKER'S First-Class Help Office, 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO do second work or general housework in private family. Call at 65 Myrick-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL IN A private family. Please call for two days. 771 Archer-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as cook and the other as second girl; would like to work together. Best of references. Call or address 123 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as laundress or chambermaid, accustomed to both. Private family preferred. Address 179 Holt-st., near Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl, to do light second work in a private family. Please call or address, M A, 119 East Chicago-av., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl in a private family. Inquire for two days at 95 and 97 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS a cook the other to do second work; wish to live together; reference required. Please call at 10 Sheridan-st., near Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, IN a private family, to do second work or light housework; reference given if required. Call at 197 Townsend-st. Thursday and Friday.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND WORK IN A first-class family; is a pleasant thoroughly competent girl. Please call for two days at 7 East Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook in hotel or first-class boarding-house, in country or city; also dining-room girl; the best of reference given; none but first-class parties need apply at 513 Wentworth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SPLENDID Norwegian girls to cook or do general housework. Call at 633 Carroll-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a hotel or boarding-house; no objections to going to the country. Apply at 43 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do light housework or second work in a private family. Please call at 60 Nebraska-st. for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD STRONG girl to cook, wash, and iron, or do housework in small family, city or country. References. 411 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL. Is a first-class cook, or will do housework. Best references. 416 Wabash-av. No postal cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN WOMan to do cooking alone; thoroughly understands it; can give good references. Apply at 149 Eighteenth-st., in the rear, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do housework, where the washing is small. Call at 255 West Polk-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO DO family sewing at home, or would go out by the day. Call at 342 North Franklin-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMan, to take care of children or do second work, in a private, respectable family; best of city references. Call at 1339 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG woman, who has lost her own, as wet nurse, in some respectable family. Please call or address, for three days, MARY T. J. KENNEDY, 236 East Division-st.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help can be suited on short notice by applying to Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 384 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES CAN BE supplied with first-class help by calling at Star Intelligence office, 125 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of any nationality in city or country can be suited at once at MRS. BAKER'S, 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GIRLS FOR EVERY DEpartment of domestic labor can be found at my office Room 5, 58 LaSalle-st. Call early. NETTA G. ROOD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 528 State-st.

ADVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNtry readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AT the highest price, by JONAS A. DRELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

BOARD OF TRADE TICKET WANTED. STATE lowest price. Address M 89, Tribune office.

I HAVE HARD NUT COAL AND A 6,000 lb SCALE to exchange for buggy, rig, or any kind of merchandise. 160 West Monroe-st.

I WANT A STOCK OF GROCERIES OR BOOTS AND shoes about $4,000. Will pay half cash, balance new Singer Sewing Machines 40 per cent off list prices. J. E. KIMBALL, 57 Washington-st.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT OR TAKEN in trade at ASHLEMAN'S, wholesale jeweler, 136 State-st.

RAILROAD TICKETS WANTED OVER ALL THE principal roads in the United States. Call or address J. GOODRICH, 99 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

STORAGE IN BRICK WAREHOUSE 180 WEST Monroe-st. for furniture, carriages, machinery, and general merchandise. Money advanced. Charges lowest in the city.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF DEPUY & LANLER IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. DEPUY. Aug. 16, 1875.

THE ADVERTISER, AN ACTIVE AND SUCCESSful business man, wishes to meet a party needing capital, and having a paying business which is capable of being extended; undoubted references given and required. Address, stating particulars, B 63, Tribune office.

TO COUNTRY TRADERS, WHO WANT MISsouri lands for trading purposes, address H. C. CONANT, Newark, N. J.

WARNING—ALL PARTIES ARE FORBID NEGOtiating of a sixty-day note drawn about 1st of August, against Grand Rapids Lock Manufacturing Company, in favor of George McNeely, as said note was lost with pocketbook at Commercial Hotel.

WANTED—SOME PAINTER TO MAKE A DOOR sign, and take pay in watches and jewelry. At ASHLEMAN'S, 136 State-st.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL BRICK. CALL AT building corner Leavitt and Taylor-sts.

WANTED—TO BUY AN UPRIGHT CASE FOR silver-plated ware. Inquire of ASHLEMAN, wholesale jeweler, 136 State-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SMALL-SIZED second-hand billiard table and outfit. Address, giving description and price, A 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD BREECH-LOADING shot-gun. Weight 9 pounds or over. Must be cheap for cash. Address A 49, Tribune office.

$10 TO $20 PER DAY CAN BE MADE BY SELLing our Lightning Copying-Book and Ink. Neither press, water, or brush required. Send $3 for outfit and secure territory. Call or address DEXTER MANUFACTURING CO., 217 Olive-st., St. Louis.

$60 A WEEK—SALESMEN AND AGENTS DOUble your income by selling your own goods. Any one of the following valuable standard receipts sent for 25 cents, 3 for 50 cents, 5 for 75 cents: Star butter powder makes a pound of good butter from a pint of milk; French paste cleans kid gloves equal to new; Chinese cement, piano polish, chemical soap cleans clothes, starch polish, German stick cement, indelible ink, polishing powder for silver, glass, etc., non-explosive powder for kerosene lamps. These goods are easily made, and being staple as sugar, sell rapidly at heavy profits. All letters answered by return mail. Address A. B. HOWARD, Chemist, Sandusky, Ohio, Lock-box 56.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—H. J. GILLHAM: WRITE TO YOUR aunt, ELLEN THOMPSON, Great Central Hotel, Chicago, sharp.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUDulently. For affairs decree. The only practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1053.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Postage Prepaid at this Office.

Daily, 1 year	$13.00	Weekly, 1 year	$ 1.65
Tri-Weekly	6.50	Five copies	7.50
Sunday Edition, double sheet	3.00	Ten copies	14.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

WANTED—One active agent in each town and village. Special arrangements made with such.

Specimen copies sent free.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Adams. "Clancarty."

CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. "Tom Penryn."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of John Dillon. "Everybody's Friend" and "The Green-Eyed Granger."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. "Hand and Glove."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7:30, for business and work on the P. and M. E. Degrees. Visiting Companions cordially invited. By order of the H. P. CHAS. J. TROWBRIDGE, Sec'y.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., drill every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Sir Knights are earnestly requested to be present. By order of the Em. Com.
RICHARD T. FLOURNOY, Captain-General.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. G. LOVATT, LATELY OF THE PALMER House, has secured parlors at the Clifton House, directly opposite, where he can be consulted on all chronic diseases from 9 to 12 and 2 to 6, free of charge. No pay until cured. Dr. G. Lovatt, Room 281.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, August 19, 1875.

Greenbacks, at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday, opened at 88⅛, the highest price of the day, and closed at 88, the lowest.

From among the large number of aspirants to the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of ANDREW JOHNSON, Gov. PORTER has appointed D. M. KEY, of East Tennessee. Mr. KEY has figured but slightly in either State or national politics, but he is spoken of as a man of fine talent, and one who, though not filling his predecessor's place, will worthily represent Tennessee in the Senate.

While KELLEY is preaching the gospel of dishonest money through the countryy it is just as well to remember that he preached the gospel of general dishonesty on the floor of Congress during the Credit Mobilier debates. He said: "It was not my conscience, but my poverty, that prevented" his taking a bribe of C. M. stock. It is but natural that the champion of Credit Mobilier should be the advocate of irredeemable inflation.

St. Louis grumbles because Chicago is selected as the Western terminus of the fast mail-train service. And all the satisfaction she gets is a reminder from the Post-Office Department that children must not expect to enjoy the privileges of grown people, and that a city which handles but about one-tenth the amount of mail matter received and distributed in Chicago should be content to take a back seat. Instead of grumbling, St. Louis has cause to be thankful that she is within ten hours' ride of a truly great metropolis.

The plot thickens in Eastern Europe, and every hour brings news of a fresh uprising. Thus far the Turkish authorities have shown but little activity in sending troops to the disturbed districts, and it is reported that those sent forward for service in Bosnia have refused to proceed, fearing to encounter the Provincials in the mountain passes. The news also comes that 16,000 Dalmatians are ready to join in the fray, and that an army of Servians are on the way to reinforce the Herzegovinians, who have thus far more than held their own against the Turkish troops, and are visiting the despotic rulers with fire and sword.

The folly of exorbitant freight tariffs is shown in the experience of the Baltimore produce-dealers who attempted to dispose of their enormous supply of peaches by shipments to Cincinnati and Chicago. The railway charges were at the rate of 96 cents per box, and, as the shipments made proved to be unprofitable on this account, the dealers have mutually agreed to ship no fruit Westward. The policy of extortion adopted by the railroads has suppressed the trade altogether, though the West would gladly take the surplus peaches at a price which would pay both shippers and railroads, if the latter's terms were within reason. As the case stands, there is a double loss—of the pleasure and health of eating the peaches, and of the profit in carrying them.

The Napoleonic Governor of Illinois is reported to have spent yesterday in poring and pondering over the tomes of enactments which legislate riots, intimidation, and conspiracy out of existence. As a result of this masterly but cautious advance upon the outworks of the Franklin, Williamson, and Jackson County miscreants, he discovers that there is no statute against wearing a mask at night, and that, *argal*, Ku-Kluxism in this State, if not commenable upon high moral grounds, is at least not penal according to the laws Gubernatorially expounded by JOHN J. BEVERIDGE. Meanwhile, two brave men in Franklin County—such as Williamson and Jackson cannot boast—have with powder and ball struck more terror to the souls of the nefarious gang than could the substance of 10,000 statute-expounding Governors. Perhaps if His Excellency were to tackle the story of POMPEY and the pirates first, it would give him a nerve equal to this bodeful Egyptian emergency.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger yesterday. Mess pork was more active, and 30@50c per brl higher, closing at $21.20 cash, and $21.12½ for October. Lard was quiet and unchanged, closing at $13.30 per 100 lbs cash, and $13.45 for October. Meats were quiet and a shade easier, at 8⅝@8¾c for shoulders, 12⅛c for short ribs, and 12½c for short clears. Highwines were quiet and steady, at $1.19½ per gallon. Lake freights were dull and unchanged at 2c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was active, and ½c higher, closing at $1.19½ for August and $1.16⅞ for September. Corn was active, and closed ½c higher, at 66c cash and 65⅞c for September. Oats were in good demand, and 1c higher, closing at 39½c for August and 36c for September. Rye was quiet and firmer at 82c. Barley was in moderate request and firmer, closing tame at $1.07 for September. Hogs were active and firm, selling at $7.25@8.35. Cattle were active and steadier, with sales chiefly at $2.50@4.75. Sheep were unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $113.37½ in greenbacks at the close.

The Commission appointed to vindicate the Interior Department in particular and all Indian Agents in general have departed from the line contemplated in their appointment. They have actually discovered something which sustains Prof. MARSH's charges. They found that the fine, fat steers which the contractors returned at 1,000 and 1,200 pounds each shrink badly under the process of investigation, and pan out at the rate of 200 and 300 pounds. The way they arrived at this conclusion was ingenious, and shows that there is a disposition to expose frauds. They measured the hides of slaughtered animals furnished at the Agency, and easily ascertained that undersized cattle had been charged up at oversized weights. They also discovered that the contractors had put inferior qualities of sugar, coffee, and tobacco, and that the army in the same region is supplied with beef of a better quality and at a lower rate than the Indian Bureau. Now, will the Commission please keep right on and tell why and wherefore these things are?

NULLIFYING THE AMENDED TAX-LAW.

The Attorney-General of this State has just given an opinion to the State Board of Equalization which promises to be a rich harvest for the legal profession. If the State Board shall act on it, it is safe to say there will be at least 5,000 suits instituted, and at the end the State will lose the double tax it seeks to get. The facts leading up to this amendment may be thus stated:

The State Revenue law of 1872 provided that, in addition to the tax on all the tangible property—real and personal—of every individual and corporation in the State, the State Board should have the exclusive authority to assess and value, for taxation, the capital stock, credits, and franchises of all corporations of all companies created under the laws of this State. For their government in making this assessment the Board was authorized to make rules and regulations, which rules were to have the same force as law. Under this act the State Board has, since the date of the law, assessed and valued for taxation the capital stock of railroads and other corporations upon the following plan:

The A. B. Company:

Value of tangible property	$100,000
Value of capital stock	$150,000
Amount of debts	50,000
Value of stock and franchise	$200,000
Deduct tangible property	100,000
Value of stock over tangible property	$100,000

The company would therefore be taxed first upon its actual property, and second upon the excess in value of its capital stock and debts over and above its property, paying tax in all upon $200,000. The Supreme Court of Illinois, upon appeal, affirmed the legality of this monstrous mode of assessment, holding that it was lawful to add the indebtedness to the value of the stock, on the assumption that the debt represented property.

This law, as it was enacted in 1872, and as it stood until July 1, 1875, included all corporations (except banks, which were provided for otherwise) created under general and special laws of this State. Its oppressive workings may be illustrated by taking the case of a firm of five persons doing business under the name of JONES & Co., and a corporation consisting of five persons doing the same business under the title of the SMITH Manufacturing Company. Assuming that each had $100,000 cash invested in buildings, machinery, and materials, and that each owed $50,000, the assessments of the two concerns for taxation would thus compare:

1. JONES & Co. would be assessed:

On real estate	$50,000
On personal property	50,000
Total	$100,000
Deduct debts	50,000
Amount to be taxed	$ 50,000
Rate of tax, 20 mills	$ 1,000

2. The SMITH Manufacturing Company would be assessed after the following fashion:

Real estate	$ 50,000
Personal property	50,000
Amount of plant	$100,000
Capital stock	$200,000
Amount of debts	50,000
Capital stock and debts	$250,000
Excess of capital stock, etc., over tangible property	$150,000
Value of tangible property	100,000
Amount to be taxed	$250,000
Tax of 20 mills	$ 5,000

Here is a case, and it is a common one, where the corporation owning and holding precisely the same amount of property as a private firm engaged in the same business is taxed thereon *five times* the amount that it would have been taxed had it not been doing business under a corporate name. The result of this discrimination against corporations was disastrous. It made a combination of capital for the purpose of engaging in manufactures or in any other productive industry a crime to be punished by excessive taxation. This was the more extraordinary because in this State an act of incorporation creates no monopoly, and gives no privileges not equally open to any person who will accept them. The whole value of a charter is a mere matter of bookkeeping, in which the interests of the owners are easily held and transferred, and the death of a partner does not terminate the partnership. There was such an earnest and general protest from all parts of the State that the last Legislature amended the Revenue law by adding to the section authorizing the State Board to assess the capital stock, etc., of corporations the following proviso:

> *Provided, further*, That in assessing companies and associations organized for purely manufacturing purposes, or for the printing or for the publishing of newspapers, or for the improving and breeding of stock, the assessment shall be so made that such companies and associations so organized *shall only be assessed as individuals under like circumstances would be assessed, and no more*, and such companies and associations shall be allowed the same deduction as are allowed to individuals. (Laws of 1875, p. 35.)

The meaning and intent of this section are self-evident. It was intended to direct the State Board in assessing corporations organized for manufacturing purposes that they should be assessed just as if they were private firms or individuals. They were to be assessed as individuals, not on their capital stock, or franchise, or debts, but upon the value of the actual property held by them, and "no more." The proviso was thoroughly understood in both Houses of the Legislature at the time as exempting the corporations of the classed named from all extra taxation, except such taxation as would be conferred on individuals, that is, upon their tangible property.

It has been discovered at Springfield, however, that there is danger that if one class of corporations be exempted from taxation on capital stock and franchises in addition to their actual property, all new corporations will claim the same rights, on the ground that the State can only tax "corporations owning or using franchises and privileges in such manner as it shall, from time to time, direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates." To avoid such a result, the Attorney-General has written a corkscrew opinion declaring that an amendment made by the last Legislature does not change the law in any respect! He says:

> The amendment in question simply declares, with a greater emphasis, the principle before contained in the law, and which is equally applicable to all classes of property, viz.: that there shall be no unfavorable discrimination against such corporations in the assessment of their property for taxation. Neither the letter nor the spirit of the amendment deprives the Board of the power to include the value of the franchises of such corporations in your assessments. The State requires every person owning or using a franchise granted by any law of this State to list the same for taxation at its value, in addition to his other property (Revenue Statutes, page 864, Sec. 34). It may be very difficult in many instances to find the value of franchises granted by the State, either to persons or corporations. Nevertheless, the law has imposed the duty on your Board, and by the amended act under consideration the Legislature has seen fit to expressly enjoin upon you that in the exercise of such power you are not to discriminate against such companies or associations, but to assess them at the same rates as individuals would be assessed who appear to own property and franchises of equal value. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the principle of this amendment lies at the foundation of our Revenue laws, and is equally applicable to and should govern your actions in the assessment of all classes of property, regardless of the question of ownership.

This is precisely the opinion which the State Board wanted to enable them to nullify the amended law made last winter. It may not be out of place to ask, if the Attorney-General be right in his interpretation of the law, what *was* the necessity for the law of last session? And whether the delegations of manufacturers who visited Springfield and procured its passage understood it as merely "emphasizing" the odious double taxation system they were seeking to have modified? Of course, as we have said, this legal advice, if followed by the State Board, will lead to innumerable suits; no corporation will pay the iniquitous tax except upon legal compulsion.

The United States Courts have already enjoined the collection of the capital stock tax on the railroad corporations; all other corporations which have non-resident stockholders will also appeal to the same Courts; and so plain is the proposed violation of the amended law that we have no question that the State Courts will in like manner arrest the collection of such tax, if the same be attempted.

THE INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

The disturbance which broke out only a few weeks ago between the Herzegovinians and their masters, the Turks, has risen to the dimensions of a great and spreading insurrection with marvelous rapidity. From this little province of 250,000 people rising against oppressive taxation, the insurrection has spread into the Province of Croatia on the north and Bosnia on the east. Beyond these provinces lie Servia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Moldavia, already partially free, and to the south of Herzegovina is the quasi-neutral Province of Montenegro, all these provinces being in active sympathy with Herzegovina, and hating the Turks with the most violent hatred, growing out not only of oppressive taxation, but also of race, language, manners, traditions, and religion. There is every prospect, therefore, that the insurrection of Herzegovina will speedily become the insurrection of the northern provinces of Turkey in Europe, and if it does, this means the loss of those provinces to Turkey, and the establishment of a new Slavonic nation, and if not that, their absorption by Austria and Russia.

In view of the gigantic dimensions which this war is likely to assume, a brief historical sketch of the relations of Turkey to those provinces will be of interest. In the seventeenth century, war broke out between the Turks under MOHAMMED IV. and LEOPOLD I. of Austria, in the course of which the victorious Turks pushed their way to the very walls of Vienna and laid siege to the city. The Germans on the one hand, however, and the Poles on the other, under the lead of CHARLES of Lorraine and Prince SOBIESKI, crushed the Turkish army and raised the siege. Germany, Poland, Russia, and Venetia combined against the Turks. Insurrections broke out in all quarters. Disaster followed disaster, and at last Hungary and Transylvania were wrested from them and they were forced back beyond the limits of the present Austrian Empire. They made their stand upon the River Save and the Carpathian Mountains, the northern boundary-line of Turkey in Europe, and there they have since maintained themselves. Herzegovina itself, where the present trouble originated, originally belonged to Croatia. In the fourteenth century, it was ceded to Bosnia, and was wrested from the latter by FREDERICK III. of Germany, who disposed of it to one of his family as an independent Duchy. In the fifteenth century, the Turks gained possession of it by conquest, and at last they were confirmed in its possession by the treaty of Curlowitz, which followed the disasters to the Turkish arms of which we have spoken above.

The causes of the present revolt are two in number,—the one direct, the other indirect. The direct cause is oppressive taxation; the indirect cause is the general one of difference in race and religion; and the insurrection which commenced in one province from a local cause bids fair to develop into a general insurrection of all the Slavonic provinces upon the other cause of race and religion. Revolt on questions of taxation in Herzegovina is nothing new. Since the year of cession, 1669, this province has frequently been in rebellion against Moslem rule on this account. The people are confirmed "tax-fighters," and every time that the Turkish tax-gatherer has presented his bill the Herzegovinians have protested, and with such success that they are indebted for back taxes to the Turkish Government. This year the Sultan's subjects in Asia Minor, instead of paying taxes, have been dying of famine, and, to supply the deficit, the Sultan levied upon the Herzegovinians not only for this year's taxes, but for the back taxes also. This was more than Herzegovina would bear. Their crops had been unusually bad. They were already suffering from scantiness of food, and they could only pay tribute with their crops, which might expose them to starvation,—at least to great suffering. They resisted, and the Turks attempted to take their subsistence by force. Hence the present insurrection, with which Bosnia and Croatia have made common cause. The dispatches now intimate that the war may yet be a religious one, and this involves the second cause of which we have spoken. The population of Turkey in Europe is estimated at this time to be about 16,000,000, of whom 12,000,000 are Christians and 4,000,000 Mahommedans. The country is divided east and west by the great Balkan range of mountains. The population north thereof numbers more than two-thirds of the whole, or perhaps 11,000,000, and of these not more than 1,000,000 are Turks. The population south of the Balkans is pretty evenly divided into the three nationalities of Greeks, Slavonians, and Turks, occupying the territory formerly known as Thessaly, Macedonia, and Thrace.

The territory north of the Balkan range which sympathize with the present revolt are divided into the following States and provinces, with the estimated population given in the table:

	Population.
Herzegovina	200,000
Montenegro	200,000
Turkish Croatia	1,000,000
Servia	1,200,000
Bosnia	2,000,000
Bulgaria	2,500,000
Roumania (Wallachia and Moldavia)	4,000,000
Total	11,100,000

Of whom more than nine millions are Christians of the Greek faith, and one million Catholics, and one hundred thousand Jews. The territory embraced in the above contains about 140,000 square miles.

What are the prospects of the insurrectionists? As we have already said, Croatia and Bosnia have joined Herzegovina before the Turks could crush out the revolt in the latter province. This gives a population of 3,400,000 in active revolt, and the revolt has already commenced with victories almost as rapidly following each other as those which attended the late German invasion of France. At the very outset the Austrian Government, which is not a disinterested spectator of this insurrection, notified the Turks they must crush it out at once, which now looks like a condition of interference. The Turks made an effort to crush it before it could spread, but they failed. They were defeated with great loss in two or three engagements, and already Croatia and Bosnia have taken part. This is not all. The Prince of the quasi-independent province of Montenegro has already announced that he cannot control his subjects sufficiently to maintain neutrality, while Servia already has an army of observation in the field, and both these provinces are in active sympathy with Herzegovina. Meanwhile the Austrian province of Dalmatia, lying along the Adriatic to the west of Croatia and Herzegovina, is contributing both money and means without any notice of it being taken by Austria. The other provinces to the east have yet shown no open signs of going into the conflict, but as they are already partially free and hate Moslem rule, and as neither Austria nor Russia would probably offer any objection, any day may see them entering into the war also. Another very suggestive feature of the conflict is the bearing of Austria towards Turkey. There has long been an estrangement between the two Powers, and there is the best of feeling between the provinces in revolt and Austria,—so strong a feeling, in fact, that it is stated on good authority they would not object to being absorbed by Austria, who would thus compensate herself for her losses in Italy, which in turn might involve the interminable and complicated "Eastern Question" as between Austria and Russia. It is by no means certain, therefore, that the little Herzegovinian revolt against paying taxes to the Sultan may not develop into a great war of races and religions, and that very speedily. In any event, the freedom of these provinces or their annexation to Austria would be a consummation in the interests of civilization and stable government. All Christendom will hope for the success of the revolution and the liberation of the people from the Turkish despotism.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

The "Hon." B. F. BUTLER and the "Hon." MOSES W. FIELD—*Arcades ambo*—are the latest rag-men in the field. BENJAMIN has burst out in a letter to the "Legal-Tender Club" of New York City, and MOSES has issued a flaming invitation to the universe to come to a "Greenback Convention" somewhere or other, and do unutterable things. We are sorry to learn from the former that the "financial policy of the country" has deprived "over two million working men and women" of work during the last two years. We would not have believed this, had any one less truthful, less reliable, less honorable in every way, than BENJAMIN told us. A few figures will show how remarkable his discovery is. The 40,000,000 people in the United States may be roughly classed as 20,000,000 of rural and 20,000,000 of urban population. None of the workers among the former have lost employment. The farming classes have had plenty of work and steadily prospered. The 2,000,000 of whom BUTLER writes must have been drawn from the cities and towns. But these 2,000,000 active workers represent, according to the average calculated from the census of 1870, five times as many persons. The two million have eight million dependent upon them, so that financial mismanagement at Washington has rendered 10,000,000 people dependent on charity for a living! This is just half of the whole urban population! And this, be it remembered, is in addition to the persons who were out of work before the panic of 1873. Really, if this thing goes on much longer, a dweller in a city who does any work whatever will be a curiosity. BARNUM will engage him and the ten, twenty, forty million Americans out of work will go to the circus—admission, five pounds of 3.65 scrip bonds—to see the marvel. The fact of the case is, that the number of persons in the country who are not capable of work, want work, and can get nothing to do, in consequence of the panic of 1873, number nearer 200,000 than 250,000, and is certainly not above the latter figure. They are kept out of work, not by lack of currency, but by lack of a market. The currency is over-abundant. Many millions of it are seeking remunerative investment in vain. Any reputable manufacturer can borrow all the working capital he really needs. He does not borrow, and so does not employ more hands than he needs, simply because he could not sell the extra goods their labor would produce. America produces more goods than America can consume. A high tariff prevents our exporting the surplus. It accumulates on our hands, and stimulates the feverish speculation that leads to commercial crises, and throws labor out of employment. If the tariff were cut down so that we could export the surplus products of the anvil and the loom as well as those of the plow and the hoe, the new market would speedily employ the hands now kept idle by the lack of a market.

If BENJAMIN's wild—exaggerations, let us say,—were even approximately true, what should we do? Just in the nick of time MOSES appears with an answer. MOSES knows all about it. Omniscience is no name for it. MOSES says, in his flamboyant call, that "false and vicious legislation" is what's the matter. Just so. F. and v. legislation has increased the tariff and inflated the currency, and thus caused the distress. Curiously enough, however, MOSES thinks that a remedy is to be found in further increase of the tariff and further inflation of the currency. It is unusual, to put it mildly, to give a patient who has poisoned himself a bigger dose of the same poison, but MOSES belongs to the new school of political quacks. He is going to repeal the act fixing the date of specie resumption three years and a half hence; replace the National Bank notes with irredeemable legal-tender scrip, despite the Constitution and the Supreme Court; and raise the whole revenue of the country by means of a tariff that will make the Chinese Wall blush for its insignificant size. Any one impolite enough to tell the truth would inform MOSES that increasing the present tariff would decrease the revenue obtained from it, and that it is already so far prohibitory that the revenue from several lines of goods that used to yield millions of dollars has fallen to little or nothing.

MOSES wants what he calls "labor" to borrow money at lower rates than the bloated "money-lenders" will loan it. The "money-lenders" consist of several classes of people, viz.: the industrious and frugal people who have put their spare earnings into the savings-banks, the widows and orphans whose scanty fortunes are held in trust, the capitalists who loan on mortgage to the men who use the borrowed money to employ labor, and the great class of business people who deposit their money in banks. The rate of interest obtained by all these classes is fixed by the law of supply and demand. Who is to lend at any lower rates? MOSES says the Government. This mysterious power is to print green paper due-bills, call them money, and then lend them to what MOSES calls "labor" at rates of interest that will cut under the savings-banks, other banks, and all lenders. But when the Government goes into this business of printing scrip to lend, how much will such scrip be worth? How long would it be before the whole currency of the country would be of the value of hay, straw, and saw-dust? Every laborer who has money in the savings-bank or in his pocket, would see its value melt away into thin air.

A chattering magpie could talk better sense than MOSES. If such a bird, DANIEL PRATT, and a few lively lunatics from the nearest asylum, could be secured as orators for the Convention, the selection would be recognized as the most fitting possible. The announcement that ex-Senator CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, will speak in behalf of this wild, Communistic scheme is of course unauthorized. He does not train with KELLEY, GORDON, BUCHANAN, MOSES, and magpies.

ANTIQUE AMERICANS.

A victorious race usually feels a very slight interest in the genealogy of its victims. It is not probable that the Spartans investigated the ancestry of the Helots. The defeat and destruction of the successive populations of America has thus aided in the creation of the mystery that hangs over the primitive races. It is known that civilization retrograded here, step by step, until the European explorers found the "strange new world that yet was never young" inhabited by mere barbarians. One of the world's puzzles is the original settlement of America. VOLTAIRE's suggestion for its solution was that when God was making flies in America, He might as well have made men, too. The repetition of this bit of flippant wit during the session of the recent "American Congress" at Nancy, in Lorraine, nearly cost that learned body the support of the Catholic clergy of France. This Congress attracted far more attention abroad than it did here. Its debates and decisions were of great value. It destroyed rather than constructed, and left its hall littered with the remains of romances.

The theory of the Phœnician discovery of America was the first discussed. The "Dighton Rock" of Massachusetts, which has been supposed to bear a Phœnician inscription, was dismissed with the statement, quoted from FRANCIS PARKMAN, that the characters graven on the rock merely tell the story of a fight between two Indian tribes. Another curiously-inscribed stone, found near St. Louis, has imprints like those in the temples of Karnak, in Egypt. This rock, however, was but a featherweight in the minds of the scientists. They registered a verdict of "not proven" on the Phœnician claim, and came near saying something much more decided.

The story of "Fu-Sang," which CHARLES G. LELAND has just elaborated with so much care, fared no better. Buddhism was relieved from the charge of having inspired the religion of ancient Mexico. The zoology and botany of the fabled land of Fu-Sang were shown to be wholly different from these features of the Pacific coast, and the fifth-century mission of the Buddhist monks of Samarcand to America was bowed away as a mere romance.

The Norse theory received more respect. The Icelanders really landed on the (then) vine-clad coast of New England. In the twelfth century Bishop ERIC preached in some American town in behalf of the Crusades. His colony forwarded skins as a contribution to partly defray the expenses of one of the expeditions. In 1107, Mr. and Mrs. ANOR, Icelanders, were living somewhere in what is now Massachusetts and Connecticut, and had a son born to them. From this son the great sculptor, THORWALDSEN, was descended.

Some queer scattering theories were broached. One savant had a little map with a careful and of course perfectly accurate sketch of the route of the "ten lost tribes" across Asia and into America. A letter was read from a Swede in Kansas, who says he can converse with perfect ease with the Indians of that State, so much alike are his and their languages. A grave professor stated that the Esquimaux dances resembled those of the Malays, so that the former must have come from Asia. It only remains now to find some tribe which flings its legs about as DAVID did when he danced on a certain solemn occasion, in order to prove the identity of the lost Hebrew tribes and the Western savages.

The next session of the Congress may be held at Philadelphia or Washington, in the summer of 1876.

The mournful wails of English holders of foreign bonds over the bad faith of everybody outside of England has awaked some natural resentment among nations which have kept their financial fame unspotted. One result of this has been the unearthing of the forgotten fact that England herself has been guilty of repudiation. Just about 500 years ago, EDWARD III. borrowed a large sum of money from the Florentine bankers, the PERUZZI. The loan was spent in making war on France, and was never repaid. The PERUZZI were thus forced to fail, and Florence and the Italian people in general had a crisis that caused great suffering,—all on account of England's repudiation. One of the municipal dignitaries recently entertained by the Lord Mayor of London at the latter's $90,000 banquet was Signor PERUZZI, Mayor of Florence, and a lineal descendant of the luckless victims of EDWARD III. Somebody wickedly suggested that he should present a little bill, during the feast, for the original loan, with compound interest. If this should be paid, PERUZZI could buy up all Italy. Some imaginative Florentines actually think that England will pay the principal, now that her attention has been called to the old debt. They are wondering what the Mayor will do for his native city when he gets this golden plum. Unfortunately he will not get it. Repudiation has a very different look when viewed at the distance of five and five hundred years. This is cheering intelligence for certain American States. Five centuries hence, when we—no, not we, but the Americans of that far future,—are celebrating the sixth centennial, Minnesota and Mississippi and the rest can borrow money at current rates, without paying anything extra on account of the lack of confidence caused by the repudiation of the nineteenth century. The statute of limitations will have run against it, even in men's memories.

The public are familiar with the facts of the sale of a railroad and all its franchises a few days ago by order of the United States Court. The sale was for the sum of $1,325,000. It may not be out of place to call public attention to the peculiar way in which our State Board of Equalization grappled with the question of taxing this corporation,—the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company,—which has been notoriously bankrupt since 1871. In 1873, it was assessed on $2,146,932 for tangible property, being 60 per cent of the assumed real value, and assessed on $1,004,488 as the value of the capital stock, "over and above" the value of the tangible property. In 1874, the value of the capital stock and debt (60 per cent) was put down at $1,080,000, and that of the tangible property (60 per cent) at $1,136,264. At that time the Company had nominal stock to the amount of $6,500,000, and owed $11,000,000. This whole debt and capital stock have now been extinguished, and the tangible property alone remains, yet, according to the State Board, $17,500,000 of taxable property has been removed from the State. The proportion of the proceeds of the sale of the road (its full value) to the debt is about 7 cents on the dollar; that is what the creditors will receive; and yet the State Board has been adding the value of that debt and of the capital stock to the value of the property, and taxing them as something having a value for taxable purposes!

In the report of the Common Council meeting on Tuesday morning an error was made in the printing of the amendment to Sec. 5 of the police ordinance. It should have read as follows:

> SEC. 5. The employes of said police force shall consist of four Captains of police, twenty Sergeants of police and the present number of patrolmen, until increased or decreased by order or ordinance of the City Council. The present Captains of police and Sergeants of police and patrolmen shall continue to do duty in such employment until changed by proper authority. The Captains of police and Sergeants of police and patrolmen may be respectively removed and discharged at any time *by the City Marshal*, or by the General Superintendent of Police with the consent of the City Marshal, and all vacancies so made may at once be filled by appointment by the City Marshal, or by the General Superintendent of Police with the consent of the City Marshal. All officers and employes of the police force shall respectively take an oath to perform faithfully their duties as such.

This, as will be noticed, gives to Marshal DUNLAP the power of appointment and removal at his own option, and provides that Superintendent REHM can only appoint and remove men, whether they be Captains, Sergeants, or patrolmen, with the consent of the Marshal. The amendment is a very important one, as it confers upon the Marshal the powers which properly belong to him. The force of public opinion has at last compelled a definition of Marshal DUNLAP's duties, so that he is no longer merely a figure-head, but because a responsible officer and the actual head of the force.

> The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, an independent Republican journal of unusual ability, makes an interesting declaration of its purposes in regard to the Presidential election of next year. "Between GRANT and ALLEN," says the *Staats-Zeitung*, "we are absolutely for GRANT; but if Grant should have the presumption to come forward as a Republican candidate against a good Opposition candidate—for example, against TILDEN—then we should say: Between GRANT and TILDEN we are absolutely for TILDEN."—*New York Sun.*

The meaning of the *Staats-Zeitung* obviously is, that such is its abhorrence of "rag-baby" principles it would even support Gen. GRANT for a third term, in preference to a man like Gov. ALLEN, who is the embodiment of the inflation heresy and wild-cat Democracy in Ohio. On the other hand, as between GRANT and TILDEN (who is sound on the currency question), the *Staats-Zeitung's* hostility to "Third-Termism" is so great as to cause it to oppose GRANT, who is a Republican, and support TILDEN, who is a Democrat. In other words, it regards Third-Termism as more objectionable than Democracy if on a hard-money platform, but as less objectionable than Democracy on an inflation platform.

POLITICAL NOTES.

"Micawber Kelley" is becoming quite a popular phrase.

Groesbeck is a hard-money man, and will have nothing to do with the Democratic party in Ohio. He stands with Pugh.

Attorney-General Pierrepont knows that there is nothing in the Third-Term scare. He has information from the President's own lips.

Blaine will carry the Georgia delegation in the National Republican Convention; leastwise the Atlanta *Herald* is willing to wager *what* against a gold pen that he will.

Judge Kelley is a laboring man and a mechanic himself; and it is a sin and a shame to poke fun at him. So says the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*, which does not agree with the Judge in his financial views.

Ex-Gov. Hoffman does not think there is the slightest danger of the Democratic party becoming the party of inflation. He anticipates great agitation and trouble from the public-school question.

J. Sella Martin, of Louisiana, a representative colored man, is stumping Ohio for the Republicans. He was formerly a Liberal, voting for Greeley, and accepting the Cincinnati and Baltimore platforms of 1872.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) *Eagle* tells of a directory canvasser who stuck his head into Senator Dawes' office, the other day, and asked, "What business is carried on here, sir?" The Senator, looking up from his law-book, replied: "Writing recommendations for office," and resumed his work.

The Reformers in Milwaukee are quite stunned by the unexpected publication of the proceedings at the recent secret meeting, and the *Sentinel* gives them no rest. It is well known that Taylor is accepted as a candidate under protest by all the Railroad Democrats, of whom the Milwaukee *News* is chief representative.

The Springfield *Republican* says:

> There is one Democrat after Jackson's own heart still left [illegible] was quite extinct. Mr. George E. Pugh, being asked by the State Committee and by Old Bill Allen personally to take the stump, bluntly replies that he'll see them defeated first. After Thurman's experience, for him to speak would be to invite insult. He isn't that sort of man, he intimates. He is disgusted at Thurman's weak silence at the Convention, and verbal quibbling since; and he makes no effort to dissimulate his feelings. "Ten words from him on that occasion," he remarks, "would have arrested the attention of the delegates, and would have delivered them from the management of the old Whigs and Republicans." As it is, those who have made the bed must lie in it.

Mr. Kimball, Secretary of the Winnebago County Agricultural Society, has published an address explaining his motives in inviting Jeff Davis to deliver the annual oration. Kimball thought it was a grand opportunity to assist in the work of reconciliation. In answer to the question, "Why have you passed by so many eminent men at the North to invite Jeff Davis?" he replies:

> We had, previous to the invitation to the ex-President, sent letters of invitation to Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Tilton, Roscoe Conkling, Col. Robert Ingersoll, the Hon. John Wentworth, Senator Morton, of Indiana, Horatio Seymour, George H. Pendleton, Charles Francis Adams, Carl Schurz, and Emery Storrs, all of whom promptly responded, expressing their regards for the compliment of the invitation, but their business arrangements were such that they could not comply.

Gov. Allen is quite free with his political predictions in private conversation. A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes:

> The financial question is the Governor's hobby. In and out of season he talks finance. "This financial question is the great one in this contest," says he; "and it's —— nonsense to talk of its being a minor issue. You might as well talk of destroying all our railroads and canals, and returning to the old-fashioned stage-roads for our only means of intercourse as a movement as to talk of resuming specie payments without ruining the country. It's a more honest administration of the Government and greater confidence in its willingness and ability to pay that we want, and then it don't make a —— bit of difference whether we have any more specie than is necessary for foreign exchange."

Allen expects to be candidate for President, and to be elected. He is said to be a paralytic, and quite useless for most purposes. But he is an impenitent and profane old man, whose restless ambition will be satisfied with nothing short of the grave. His defeat this fall may be his death.

After California, the next State to hold an election is Maine, which will choose a Governor, half of the State Senate, and local officers, on Sept. 13. The Republican candidate for Governor is Gen. Selden Connor, who served with distinction in the Union army, and received wounds which made him a cripple for life. His opponent is Gen. Charles Roberts, who also fought the Confederacy, but whose resignation was handed in and accepted before the cruel war was half over. He was never wounded, and he retired when his services could ill be spared. Connor is sure of an election. In the Fourth Congressional District, on the same day with the State election, a successor will be chosen to the late Mr. Hersey, member-elect. The candidates are H. M. Plaisted, Attorney-General of the State, Republican, and J. C. Madigan, Democratic. The district is largely Republican. At this election also a series of constitutional amendments will be submitted to the people, of which the most important require the substitution, as far as possible, of general laws for special legislation; provide for the Executive appointment of Police and Municipal Judges instead of their election by the people; and aim to prevent bribery at elections by providing for the exclusion from the right of suffrage for a term of ten years or less of all persons "convicted of bribery at any election, or of voting under the influence of a bribe."

PERSONAL.

His name has been changed, and hereafter he will be known as Uli Perkins.

The indications of a brilliant religious season this fall are said to be favorable.

W. S. Hughes and H. M. Hodges, of Uncle Sam's navy, are at the Palmer House.

A lady who has written a book on Japan says Japanese civilization is a fraud and the Japanese are beasts.

Judge Carpenter and Gen. Gurney, of South Carolina, arrived at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon.

Jay Gould's baby is at present long on dresses, and short on teeth; and it's a girl, too, only 3 months old.

Says an exchange: "The misery felt by the woman who couldn't go to the picnic is nothing to that of the one who has been to it."

If Southern girls are "rounder than their Northern sisters," as Constance Woodson says, they are not so likely to make square wives.

One of the September magazines has a poem on "Rainless August," written in July by a man who discounted the probabilities and got badly left.

President Grant has shaved his beard off and cut his hair. The Buffalo *Express* says "it looks like another stealthy step towards Cæsarism."

Several New York magnates, worth in the aggregate $15,000,000, rode to the races in one omnibus, but the boys on salaries hired carriages.

That was a little bit sad, humanely speaking, when a Boston chap, with a cold in his head, sang under his sweetheart's window: "Cub into the garded, Bawd."

About the 1st of September, Scribner, Welford & Armstrong will publish "Nero; an Historical Play," by W. W. Story. The book will be published simultaneously in England.

The Philadelphia papers take kindly to the suggestion that Andrew Johnson's tailor-shop be exhibited at the National Centennial next year, with the original sign-board hanging out, bearing the words, "A. Johnson, tailor."

The revised laws of Connecticut provide that persons who "refrain from secular business and employment" on the seventh day of the week shall not be prosecuted "for performing secular business and labor" on such day—a Yankee bull.

Here's consolation for topers. Just before the start in the last race at Saratoga, the other day, a quart of whisky was poured down the throat of Brigand, and it was claimed that it was this stimulant that made him the unexpected winner.

Some months ago an Oregon man named his girl baby after Queen Victoria, and wrote to the Queen to that effect. She didn't seem to care a cent, and he changed the child's name to "Sal," and went out and pounded the first Englishman he met.

The burial of Dr. Thirlwall is the third this year within the walls of Westminster Abbey, the last before it having been that of Sir Charles Lyell, in the month of February, which was within a few days after the burial of Sir W. Sterndale Bennett.

Two Connecticut ladies saved a White Mountain stage from being precipitated down an abyss, the other day, by blocking the wheels with the rear projections of their dresses. It was an heroic sacrifice; but even bustles must give way sometimes.

Mr. Beecher had an audience of 4,000 to 5,000 at the Twin Mountain House Sunday. People came in all sorts of conveyances, and from great distances. The preacher defended himself from the charge that his services made Sabbath-breaking in that neighborhood "palatable and conscientious."

Don Piatt has encountered the mighty Mullett abroad. The mighty M. is of opinion that the public buildings in Europe do not compare with the gigantic structures which he has built in this country. Piatt also met Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, who complains that London sauces him and sits on him.

The defendants in the famous Guibord case are saddled with the costs of the appeal, amounting to £1,079—a pretty sum to pay for not maintaining a principle. And the body of Guibord must be buried in the churchyard of Notre Dame, Montreal. The British Privy Council will see to it that the judgment is not evaded.

By a curious blunder, a Boston newspaper makes out that Dr. De Koven is to be President of Chicago University.

guns together and confounds two items—one concerning the University and the other referring to the Bishopric. The whole dispatch is headed: "Dr. De Koven to become President of the Chicago University." Was it inspiration?

Joseph Rocchietti has written a drama entitled "The Disunited States of North America," which is distinguished more for treasonable sentiments than for literary ability. The hero, *Charles*, is drafted, deserts, and dies. He meets his sweetheart with a grand reconciliation in Heaven—which is more than the author of the play will ever do, if he does not mend his ways.

Dawson, the Presbyterian minister of California, who sold Raymond & Ely when he should have bought, has quit the Presbyterian Church. He sent in a defiant letter to the Presbytery, and begged to have his name stricken from the rolls. Dawson is going to sue the Rev. Dr. Poor for slander, and make things generally lively. The mammon of unrighteousness has got hold of him.

A prize-fight, which resulted in the death of one of the principals, occurred on the 1st inst. upon the racecourse at Aintree, a few miles distant from Liverpool, England. Three policemen witnessed the performance, and were powerless to prevent it. All concerned have been remanded for manslaughter. The murdered man was named Looney. He survived several hours after the fight.

Miss Grace Stewart is to make her debut with *Col. Sellers* at the Union Square Theatre. She is a daughter of the late Isaac W. Stewart, of the Charter Oak estate, who left a large fortune to his children. But, as Mrs. Burnham says, "A nice, religious Yankee" got hold of the money; and the girls are now dependent on their own efforts for a livelihood. Grace is the only one who has yet taken to the stage.

The Rev. U. D. Gulick, formerly of Chicago, is doing famously in Brooklyn, where he settled on his removal from this city. He is the pastor of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church of Brooklyn. Last Saturday evening prominent members of his church gave him a surprise party, presented him a purse of $300, and informed him that final arrangements had been made for the extinguishment of the church debt.

A minister, newly settled in one of the "waste places," was walking in the village cemetery, one day, when he saw one of his parishioners standing by a "family lot." "Are these the graves of your children?" he asked. "Yes," said the man, looking about, "Here is Tom; there is Bill; this is Mary; that's the baby;" and then, pointing contentedly to a corner gay with flowers, "There lays the old woman, all blowed out!"

Detroit has a sensation. It is a divorce suit instituted by the wife of a reputable physician. The plaintiff alleges repeated acts of brutality on the part of her husband. The defendant admits that he once slapped his wife when they were on their way to church, and that on another occasion he chastised her with a riding-whip; but he avers that he had sufficient provocation for his conduct, and that it did not, at any time, amount to an act of brutality. The parties to the suit are Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Jenner.

Among Stendhal's papers, after his death, was found a paper headed "My Wishes." Among these was to be found the singular and prophetic phrase, "I should like to die of apoplexy at the corner of a street!" The same idea is expressed in his correspondence. "It seems to me that there is nothing ridiculous about dying in the street, if it is not done on purpose," he writes. His death was exactly that which he had desired. He fell dead of apoplexy one day while passing through the Rue Neuve des Capucines.

William Horace Lingard is having his domestic unpleasantness this summer in San Francisco. He has received there a notice of proceedings in divorce instituted against him in Middlesex, England, by one Amerlin Thomas, who claims him as her husband. Lingard acknowledges acquaintance with the woman, but denies having married her. He says she is a person of bad repute. He denies, moreover, that his name is Thomas. Lingard can prove his name by his mother, who is now living at New York, and is 71 years of age. The charge of being only William Thomas instead of William Horace Lingard seems to nettle him more than the accusation of bigamy.

Dr. Kenealy must look to his laurels. He has a rival in the person of Mr. Biggar, the Irish statesman from Cavan, who achieved such sudden notoriety, a few months ago, by his raid on the reporters' gallery in the House of Commons. Apparently, the rebuke administered on that occasion by Mr. Disraeli, the energetic groans of his fellow-members, the comments of the press, and the caricature in *Punch*, have rankled in Mr. Biggar's memory, and given him a cant toward misanthropy. He is quoted as saying at a recent Home-Rule meeting in Deptford that the House of Commons is immensely overrated; the percentage of members of even ordinary ability is very small; it is really an organized coalition of "the governing classes" to "plunder and rob the working classes;" as a representative body, sitting for the good of the people, it is "a most thorough imposture," etc.—*Springfield Republican.*

Jay Gould is reading closely in the footsteps of Jim Fisk. The Grand Opera-House has passed into the ownership of Gould, Stebbins, and other wealthy men, who propose to revive its pristine splendor. The entire building will be refitted and the interior arrangements remodeled. It will contain private rooms for conversation, buffets, dancing-rooms, a concert-room, and the grand auditorium, which will be used for beer-music. Johann Strauss is to be offered the direction at an extravagant salary; and, finally, when everything is in running order, the whole concern will be put up as the chief prize in a grand lottery-scheme. The idea is almost Fiskesque for its sublimity and novelty of design. "The concerts and drawing," says the Springfield *Republican*, "will take place during the Centennial, and constitute a fine exhibition of national characteristics, worthy a place among Mr. Lowell's satiric list."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—A. G. Nettleton, Cincinnati; A. J. Adams, New York; John Bagley, Brooklyn; O. J. Irish, Racine; J. H. Gray, Washington; J. M. Walden, Cincinnati; P. Duff, New Orleans; A. F. Shirrell, Omaha; Nathaniel Hall, Buffalo; W. J. Case, Boston; James W. Vail, Wisconsin; J. A. Booard, Kansas City; E. A. Abry, Dubuque; T. O. Barbour, Cincinnati; A. E. Welch, Philadelphia; John G. Irvine, St. Paul; Thomas W. Manchester, New York; D. W. Stier, Ohio; W. M. Galt, Washington; Richard Passavansky, Frankfort, Germany; J. M. Randall, St. Louis; Louis S. Fisk, Philadelphia.... *Grand Pacific*—C. H. Hawkins, Pittsburg; C. L. Holden, Natchez; W. H. Ketchum, Mobile; T. J. Murry, St. Paul; L. Allgewahr, Buffalo; B. G. Crupper, New York; J. B. Grinnell, Iowa; G. R. Wilson, St. Louis; C. Parker, Omaha; C. G. Foster, Kansas; Frank G. Noyes, Iowa; J. A. Holmes, St. Louis; Charles T. Thompson, Cincinnati; A. Le Duc, New Orleans; T. McDermott, London, Eng.; A. Cook, New Brunswick; Gilbert Cohn, Albany; W. J. Chittenden, Detroit; S. Reeves, Wisconsin.... *Sherman House*—C. Vanderbilt, New York; C. Hawkins, Michigan; C. A. Booth, U. S. A.; J. T. Lawrence, New York; William H. Hager, Maryland; W. H. Gordon, California; Col. M. W. Marsh, Newark; A. Frossard, G. Pirono, Paris, France; D. N. Pickering, Iowa; B. A. Johnson, Toledo; W. A. Wilbur, Cleveland; W. C. Mitchell, M. Pireno, M. Gerard, Yokohama; S. C. Cole, Rock Island; E. M. Bursell, Omaha; W. J. Giesecke, St. Louis.... *Tremont House*—Col. W. L. O'Brien, St. Louis; Fred Wild, Milwaukee; Col. Solomon Siegel, Salt Lake; James W. Corcoran, Arkansas; M. H. Dunnels, Minnesota; James B. Beck, Lexington; Capt. J. D. White, London; John Scott, Pittsburg; J. N. McCullough, Fort Wayne; Col. W. F. Black, Columbus; Benjamin A. G. Fuller, Boston; S. M. Baker, Detroit.... *Gardner House*—H. Deveraux, Oneida, N.Y.; T. R. Hoagland, Fort Wayne; Maj. M. J. Waldord, Memphis; Capt. E. B. Clack, New York; Charles B. Hammond, St. Louis; George E. Chandler, San Francisco, Cal.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 18.—A dispatch has been received from Washington ordering local inspectors immediately to investigate the causes of the explosion of the steamer Hugh Martin which occurred in the Tennessee River on Monday. They have gone to the scene of the disaster.

JUMPED.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 18.—James H. Wallack, of the Union Square theatrical troupe, did not put in an appearance in this city to-night, as announced, but jumped the city to dodge some [illegible] bills against him of long standing.

K. K. K.

Illinois the Last Ditch of the Death's Head and Bloody Bones.

The Smoke Clearing Away from the Late Battle at Benton.

Discovery of One of the Wounded Outlaws at His House.

Suspicion Directed to the Place by the Entry and Exit of Doctors.

The Desperado Proves to be Maj. Cantrell, a Supposed Order-Loving Citizen.

Another but Lesser Light Also Found More Dead than Alive.

The People of Franklin County Determined to Shake Off the Vampire.

Musings of Our Thoughtful Governor upon the Subject Yesterday.

General Criminal Chronicles.

THE ILLINOIS KU-KLUX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 18.—There are but few facts in addition to those sent from here last night regarding the affairs in Franklin County. W. W. Barr, the State's Attorney of Franklin County, arrived here to-day and had a conference with the Governor, the purpose of which seemed to be to ascertain if there were any statutes in force which would adequately punish the men engaged in murder and maltreating the citizens of Franklin County. The intimidations consist in making men pay imaginary debts and all sorts of such annoyances. An examination of the statutes concerning riot, intimidations, and conspiracy was made, but neither of these furnish adequate punishment. There is no statute against wearing a mask, and, altogether, the exceptional case of Ku-Klux in Illinois seems not to have been thought of by the Legislature, and is, therefore, unprovided for. The Governor has not fully made up his mind as to what course he will pursue, and what additional steps he will take to wipe out the stain upon the honor of the State occasioned by the continued existence and depredations of these bands of cutthroats and outlaws, but his intention is believed to be to send the authorities and the brave men who have determined to rid the country of the scoundrels every and all kinds of assistance needed to accomplish that end. Mr. Barr informed your correspondent that the people of his county will not put up with the outrages longer. The outlaws are known, and will be pursued and arrested, and punished so far as the law will permit; and that, if this is done, and it shall happen that any good citizen shall hereafter be waylaid and shot for any part he may have taken in the prosecution, he believes it would be useless to talk of law, and that the good people of the county would rise en masse and hang every mother's son of the suspected parties. This is the end of it, for such is the temper of the people. Another one of the men wounded at Maddox's house has been found and arrested, and proves to be Maj. Green M. Cantrell, a gallant soldier of the late War, having served in the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Regiment. He is very respectably connected in that county. He is severely wounded, but will recover. The others wounded are expected to be overtaken to-day. The Sheriff, in command of a company of militia, is scouring the county to-day. The rank and file of his company are the best men in the county. The Sheriff said, when he understood the matter, that he would lead if the good men would follow, but he would not go with a lot of scalawags who would run off and leave him in the lurch when the tug of war came. The result is that the best men in the county are enlisted for the war.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

DUQUOIN, Ill., Aug. 18.—The latest news from the seat of war in Franklin County was brought in by a hack-driver who arrived here from Benton this afternoon. Two arrests have been made since the fight of night before last. The names of the parties arrested are Green Cantrell and Aaron Neil. Both men live in Franklin County, in the vicinity of Benton. Suspicion was first aroused, which led to the arrest of Cantrell, by parties going to and from his house carrying ice, and by seeing the doctor visit his residence. These facts were made known to some of the officials, who, upon entering his house, found Cantrell in bed seriously if not mortally wounded. The wounds, no doubt, are the fruits of his last encounter with the Sheriff and his party. The other man, Neil, is rather an unimportant member of the Ku-Klux band. Cantrell is supposed to be an active Ku-Klux, and a member of some importance. His arrest was the cause of great excitement, as no one ever suspected him of being connected with these white-robed gentlemen. Great excitement still prevails in and around Benton. The Sheriff is still in close pursuit of the remainder of the band, and hopes are entertained that he will succeed in capturing and bringing them all to justice.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Aug. 18.

The Hon. W. W. Barr, now Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County, and formerly its Representative in the Illinois Legislature, arrived at a late hour last evening at the Planters' House, where he was interviewed by a representative of the *Globe-Democrat.* Mr. Barr was fresh from the scene of the outrages, and talked freely and without restraint of the violence which has disgraced his section.

The band of vigilants was organized about two years ago. Franklin adjoins Williamson County, and the band was an offshoot of its desperadoes. There was this difference: the former were organized to feed fat a private grudge, the latter to avenge what they considered public wrongs; but both were characterized by acts of violence of the most dastardly character.

One of the first acts of the band was the murder of Isaac Vancil, an old and respected farmer, who lived in Franklin County, adjoining Williamson. A woman lived on the Vancil farm who was thought not to be all straight and square. This may have been the provocation, or it may have been, as reported by others, that old man Vancil intended to disinherit some of his relatives, and it would be well to put him out of the way before he could make a will. At any rate, one night about two years ago, he was awakened to find a band of horsemen about his house. The horsemen wore white masks, streaked with red about the eyes and mouth, long white hats coming to a point, and had their horses covered with white cloths, with red and black tassels. Old man Vancil came to the door, when he was seized and carried off. The next morning his dead body was found, over the border in Williamson County, suspended to a tree by a rope.

No conviction has ever been obtained. Six men were arrested and tried, but acquitted through the lack of evidence to identify them. That kind of evidence it is almost impossible to obtain against men disguised as they were.

The six men were afterwards indicted under the United States Ku-Klux law, and the cases are still pending in the United States District Court. One of the six was named Jonas Elliott, another Sansom, and a third Veatch.

These proceedings tended to quiet matters for a while. About six weeks ago the violence recommenced; men who had done nothing for which they could be brought to account were whipped by masked ruffians. If a farmer did not conduct his private business to meet the approval of the Ku-Klux, he was warned and then punished. A rumor made him liable to be taken out of his house and ignominiously punished—sometimes by a loss of his property; when this did not suffice, they killed.

A prominent citizen of Franklin County, Milton Coit, living in Six-Mile Prairie, was warned to move a fence he had put up. The alleged ground was that it obstructed a road. He was also told to move some woman off his farm. He did not do either. Two days later, in traveling to a mill in Jackson County, in a wagon, he was shot dead by a rifle-ball fired from a thicket along the road. Matters now approached a crisis, and the Ku-Klux hastened it. Last week an old and respected citizen of Franklin County, John Hogan, had a man arrested under the Illinois law for selling liquor. Mr. Hogan prosecuted the case, for his son, who had been sold the liquor, was becoming addicted to intemperance, and the liquor-dealer was fined. A few days afterwards he found a notice on his grounds warning him to pay back the fine and the costs of the prosecution.

Through means which cannot now be revealed, Mr. Hogan learned that he was to be "visited" on next Thursday night. The Ku-Klux usually told their victims that they were to be "punished," without giving the time of their visit.

In the meantime, Mr. Maddox, one of the County Commissioners, was warned to pay certain claims against him. Instead of paying attention to the notice, Mr. Maddox went to work examining the horses' tracks in his yard, in order to identify the horses. By some means he learned that he was to be visited on Monday night, the 15th.

Mr. Maddox notified Sheriff Mason, who quietly gathered together a posse to protect him. About twenty men were secreted by Sheriff Mason along the lane leading to Mr. Maddox's house. About 2 o'clock in the morning, the Ku-Klux made their appearance, dressed in white, as on all their night parades, and mounted on horses covered with white cloths. As they rode up the lane the Sheriff called on them to "halt." The leader replied by firing a shot at Sheriff Mason, which passed within 2 inches of his head. The men secreted in the hedge then rose, and called on the Ku-Klux to stand. Perceiving that they were almost surrounded, the Ku-Klux turned to fly. A young man named Flanigan, Clerk of the Circuit Court, was secreted further down the lane, and seeing the Ku-Klux coming in his direction, jumped out into the road to stop them. The leader fired at him, and Flanigan returned the fire, the ball grazing the leader's head. For a few minutes the firing was rapid, but the Ku-Klux, being mounted, succeeded in escaping, with the exception of one man, who toppled off his horse wounded, and was made to halt as he was crawling into the hedge.

On taking off his disguise, he was found to be a young man named John Duckworth, a hired hand on a neighboring farm. He was wounded in the neck, the side, and one of his arms.

The posse followed the retreating party of vigilantes. Two men were seen to fall from their saddles, but were picked up and replaced by their companions before the pursuers could reach them. Portions of the disguises were picked up on the roadside, stained with blood. A mask was picked up, completely saturated with gore, as if the wearer had been repeatedly shot in the face. The search was kept up for hours without catching any of the marauders.

Duckworth, the captured Ku-Klux, at first refused to give any information concerning his comrades. When he was told, however, that he could not live over a few hours, he gave in and told all he knew. He did not know names of all the band, only the few who helped him into the gang before he was initiated. The names of these are however known, and warrants have been sworn out for their arrest. Mr. Barr left as Duckworth was beginning his confession.

An indignation meeting of the citizens of Franklin was held at Benton during the day, and resolutions adopted denouncing the outrage, and declaring an intention to uphold the law. A company of fifty scouts was organized, permission to do so having been granted by Gov. Beveridge, who issued to them a quota of arms. The scouts were divided into squads, and warrants placed in their hands to search all suspected places for uniforms and disguises, and arrest the parties implicated. It is the determination of the best citizens of the county to suppress all further manifestations of Ku-Kluxism in their midst.

CAPTURE OF HIGHWAYMEN.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Aug. 17.—On Thursday evening last the Sheriff of this county, J. B. Kimball, with the aid of the City Marshal of this place, arrested two desperadoes, who have within the last two weeks, in the vicinity of Ava, on the line of the Cairo & St. Louis Narrow-Gauge Railroad, in this county, committed five or six of the most daring and bold highway robberies that have ever been committed in the State.

The circumstances of the arrest are about these: On Tuesday evening last, just after the rain-storm at this place, a man residing a short distance out in the country very quietly and confidentially informed the Sheriff that he had seen some very suspicious-looking characters coming into town in the midst of the rain-storm, and immediately upon this information the Sheriff turned detective, and also put his very efficient and gentlemanly deputy, William Bradley, Jr., at work. In the course of the night the whereabouts of the two suspicious men were ascertained beyond a doubt, and to the entire satisfaction of the Sheriff and his deputy. Immediately after this the Sheriff dispatched Deputy Bradley to the vicinity where the robberies had been committed for descriptions of the robbers. In the meantime the Sheriff, unsuspected by any person, kept an eye continually upon their hiding place both day and night until a telegram from Deputy Bradley to the Sheriff announced that they were the right men, and in twenty minutes from the reception of the dispatch the highwaymen were in the clutches of Kimball and Boucher. Their names are Montgomery Stevens and William Flood. Stevens was found to be wounded in both arms by pistol or gun shots. His statement as to how he received the wounds was as follows: On the Monday night previous to his arrest, about twenty men, most of them heavily masked and armed with double-barreled shot-guns and pistols, came to his house and called him up from his bed. They inquired the way to a neighbor's house, about 3 miles distant, but they could not understand his direction very distinctly, owing to the great distance they were from the house, and, in order that he might be better heard, he went out in the yard a few steps. Several men who had been concealed near by rushed upon him and told him to come along with them. He asked for his clothes, but they would not permit him to have anything but his pants. He asked for his shoes and hat, but they replied that he would not need them, and started with him through a cornfield. When about fifty yards from his house he made a sudden lunge and escaped from custody, and they commenced firing at him. Three shots took effect in his arm. After his escape he went to William Flood's residence, and hired him to come with him to this place, where he might secretly conceal himself until he could recover sufficiently to make good his escape from the mob that had sought his life. His statement as to the shooting, I presume, is true, because he was considered a bad and dangerous man in the community.

Both of the prisoners have served a term in the Penitentiary, and I may add that, on Saturday evening, the Sheriff arrested a man by the name of Boington Ditch, who resides in the town of Ava, and is supposed to belong to the gang of robbers in that part of the country. Sheriff Kimball deserves great credit for his promptness and determination in bringing these outlaws to justice.

MURDER BY A STEP-MOTHER.

New York Times, Aug. 17.

Mrs. Sarah B. Glynn, of Collierville, Otsego County, was arrested on Saturday, accused of murdering her step-son, aged 4 years, the charge being preferred by her husband, Thomas Glynn. Glynn is a track-walker on the Albany & Susquehanna Railway, between Collierville and Oneonta. The mother of his two children, Johnny, aged 6 years, and the deceased, died about a year ago. On the 17th of July last he married Sarah Bourly. The children became attached to her, and called her "mamma," and the household seemed to be a happy one. On the morning of the 4th inst., Glynn went up stairs to call his children to breakfast. On entering the room he was horror-stricken to find his youngest boy, Tommy, lying dead on the floor, his knees drawn up to his chin, and his face contorted as if with the most intense suffering. Inquiry of his other child, who was awakened by the cry of his father on discovering his dead boy, elicited the fact that the deceased had been sick all the previous afternoon, but that their mamma did not manifest any concern about him, nor do anything to relieve his sufferings. In the night he got out of bed on the floor, and the last Johnny heard he was calling for a drink of water. Mrs. Glynn had not informed her husband when he came home Monday night that the child was sick. Mr. Glynn at once took the dead body down stairs and called in neighbors and the Coroner. On the inquest that followed it was established that Mrs. Glynn had purchased "rat exterminator" at a drug-store in the village, after first asking for strychnine, which she could not procure; and that, although she said in her examination that she had not opened the package of poison yet, but that it was still lying on a pantry shelf where she had placed it, the poison could not be found. It was also ascertained that the child was taken sick after eating bread with jelly on it, and a jar of jelly with the paper covering broken and the contents disturbed was found in the pantry. Some of this given to a cat on meat produced death in a short time.

A singular circumstance connected with the investigation was that nothing but the most affectionate relations existed between the stepmother, the children, and the father, and that, although everything pointed almost conclusively against Mrs. Glynn as the cause of the child's death, no motive could be shown. The stomach having been taken away and analyzed, and the analysis being completed, and resulting in conclusive evidences of the presence of poison, the jury found a verdict that the child came to its death by poison administered by Sarah Glynn. She is now in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. She does not seem to appreciate the gravity of her situation, and positively affirms her innocence of the crime charged.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MARROWBONE, Moultrie County, Ill., Aug. 17.—A shocking tragedy occured yesterday, about 2½ miles northeast of this place, at Joseph F. Knight's. Mr. George Stark and and Miss Lucy Knight were sitting in Mr. Knight's house, talking. Stark remarked that she had gone back on him in regard to their engagement, and he asked for a ring he gave her. She told him she had not gone back on her word, and went to her trunk to get the ring, when he shot her in the back of the neck. Then he put the pistol to his right temple, shot, and killed himself instantly. The doctors think the lady is not dangerously wounded. Both families are highly respected, and this sad affair has cast a gloom over the entire community. Miss Knight is sensible, and answered to the Coroner's jury all questions asked her in regard to the affair. Mr. Stark was buried to-day at this place.

A VILLAIN FOILED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WESTON, Ill., Aug. 18.—Light has dawned on the mysterious disappearance of the farmer, Van Buren, who was supposed to have been murdered for the money he was taking to Green, as mentioned in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. Green came on and found a letter had come to Van Buren's brother-in-law, to which he got access, showing that Van Buren was in Council Bluffs. He took Green's $1,300 in a draft, and payment has been stopped on that, so that a precious piece of villainy is spoiled. He had a good financial standing.

LOUIS VEATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 18.—Louis Veatch, the man who killed his brother-in-law at Cumberland on Wednesday night, started this morning for that place in charge of a Constable, to undergo preliminary hearing. When the party had boarded the train word was received that the people of Littletown were preparing to lynch him, and he was at once remanded back to jail by order of Judge Buskirk. The people are very much excited, and if the prisoner once got in their power they would certainly hang him.

A LOST WIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Aug. 18.—A story of vile character is reported from the country several miles south of here. The wife of Haron Putnam, Jr., is charged with living in adultery with a negro man. Her friends claim that the negro stupefied Putnam with chloroform, and then his wife, after which he consummated the crime. Putnam denies the last, and turned her from home and advertised her. Gossip runs high about the matter.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 28.—On Company B's excursion to Put-in-Bay to-day, Frank Kean, one of the excursionists, became embroiled in a quarrel with Alfred Sorg, a member of the company, and stabbed him in the head with a pocket-knife. Kean was secured by the crowd, but subsequently released by Sorg, who was not much hurt.

AN ABSCONDING POSTMASTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 18.—A private telegram received at San Diego says that James S. Giles, the Postmaster at Prescott, Arizona, absconded Saturday night. His safe is not yet opened. Money-orders to the amount of $3,700 are unaccounted for. A Deputy United States Marshal is in pursuit.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 18.—The wife of Ezra Parshall, at Flint, has caused the arrest of her husband and brother for assault with intent to murder; and they are held under $500 bail for examination.

CHARGED WITH MALFEASANCE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Charges have been preferred against the Hon. A. C. Powell, Salt Superintendent, for malfeasance in office. Gov. Tilden cited him to appear before him on Friday, and show cause why he should not be removed.

SPRINGFIELD.

Resignation of Judge Tree—The Feeble-Minded Institute—The Southern Insane-Asylum.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 18.—Judge Lambert Tree, in a letter to Gov. Beveridge dated Baden Baden, tenders his resignation as a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court. His reasons for so doing are partially ill-health occasioned by too hard work in an illy-ventilated court-room in Chicago. He says, however, that his health is so much improved that he could return and assume the duties of his position, which he so much likes, but the continued ill-health of his wife forbids him doing so. He therefore tenders his resignation, to take effect Sept. 1 prox. The Governor will call an election to fill the vacancy on the general election day.

The Governor has appointed as Trustees for the Institute for Feeble-Minded Children the Hon. A. B. Nicholson, of Logan County; Graham Lee, of Mercer County; and C. R. Cummings, of Tazewell County. The appointments would have been made July 1, but the rule is to appoint a resident Trustee, and this could not be done till the institution was located.

The State Board of Equalization did nothing to-day but meet and adjourn. The schedules are now printed. Work will begin in the morning. Col. James Beardsley, representing the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and other corporations, was the only representative of corporations who met with the Board to-day in response to their circular.

Mr. Newton Edwards, of Litchfield, Ill., while waiting for his breakfast in a restaurant in this city this morning, fell from his chair and expired immediately. Heart disease was the cause.

A contract was awarded here to-day to the Barclay Coal Mining Company for furnishing 1,200 tons of coal to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at $2.49¾ per ton.

Col. Sturgess, F. M. Malone, and Hiram Walker, the Commissioners, are here to open bids for building the south wing of the Southern Illinois Insane Asylum at Anna. The bids, according to law, were to be opened in the office of the Governor at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. There were seven bids, as follows: Bushnell & Watkins, Chicago, $98,663.65; Samuel M. Rose, St. Louis, $119,579; Thomas L. Kempster, Chicago, $89,723.65; William E. Gray, Upper Alton, $111,239.72; N. S. Nickwire, $109,600; Isaac Rapp, Carbondale, $114,597.34; Richard Shennick, Anna, $114,918. For the steam-heating, plumbing, and gas-fitting the following bids were offered: Siegel & Bobb, St. Louis, $12,220; Mandsley A. Meehan, St. Louis, $12,624.34; S. I. Pope & Co., Chicago, $11,360. As soon as the bids were opened the session was adjourned till 3 o'clock. Thomas Kempster was awarded the contract for building the south wing, and S. I. Pope & Co. the contract for heating, plumbing, and gas-fitting, and they were required to give good and sufficient bonds by Aug. 26.

PRAIRIE-CHICKENS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHABBONA'S GROVE, Ill., Aug. 18.—The restriction of the Game law having terminated day before yesterday, the hunters in this section are killing lots of chickens, etc.,—one man bagging about six dozen in a day's sport.

THE ILL-FATED.

Additional Particulars of the Disaster on the St. Louis & Northern Railway.

The Old Story of a Rotten Bridge and Heedless Officials.

Two Persons Killed and Several Injured by the Pere Marquette Collision.

The Bottom Falling Out of the City of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

A Dwelling-House with Its Outbuildings Goes Down in the Coal Mine.

Narrow Escape of Some of Its Occupants.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 17.—A *Gazette* reporter, just in from the scene of to-day's accident on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, brings further particulars of the tragedy. The train wrecked was the morning express from St. Louis, due in this city at 11 o'clock. It was in charge of Conductor Sanderson, and at the time of the accident was running at the rate of 18 miles an hour. Upon reaching the trestle-bridge that spans Castle Creek, 3 miles south of Gower, and 25 miles south of St. Joseph, the engineer slackened the train's speed. Just before reaching the farther side, the engineer, hearing the timbers crash, put on a full head of steam and let the steam-brakes off. The bridge fell almost immediately, the baggage, smoking, and passenger-cars going down, and the engine and tender just safely landed on the further side. The three coaches lay toppled over on their sides in the gulch, 20 feet below, terribly demolished.

The scene at once became one of fearful excitement. The screams of the wounded and terrified passengers were heart rending. Those who were uninjured set themselves speedily to work rescuing the less fortunate. The engineer started for Gower and summoned assistance, and telegraphed to St. Joseph for physicians and aid. Dr. H. P. Sanders, of Gower, was at the scene of the accident by noon, and did all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

The farmers residing in the vicinity of the accident turned out with their families en masse, and contributed largely towards mitigating the painful condition of the sufferers. At 2 o'clock a special train arrived from St. Joseph, Drs. Malin, Smith, and Barnes, and medical supplies subsequently. An inquest was held upon the remains of Anglinn by 'Squire F. Beck, of Plattsburg, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. It seems that Anglinn endeavored to leap from the car window when he saw the bridge give way, but became entangled in some way, and was crushed and mangled frightfully, death ensuing almost immediately. Capt. W. H. B. Warren, who has since died from the effects of his injuries, was seated in the ladies' passenger coach at the time of the accident. He was thrown violently forward against one of the seats, receiving two frightful contusions and gashes on each side of the head, below and back of the ears, each gash measuring 4 inches. He did not regain consciousness after the accident. A rather singular fact is that no one of the many children on the train was injured. Gen. Penick, of this city, seeing the passenger-car falling, seized two of Mayor Hosea's little children under his arms, and leaped up as high toward the roof of the car as he could, thus breaking considerably the shock of the fall. The special train returned to St. Joe at 6 o'clock, bringing the dead and wounded to this city, where they were taken to the Pacific House, and now are. There is but one explanation of the accident: the bridge was rotten. The *Gazette* reporter states that he found, upon examination, that the cross-ties dovetailed together with the spikes had rotted completely away, and therefore the accident was inevitable, so far as the bridge was concerned. The people living along the line of the branch say that other bridges are in the same condition, and there seems to be an earnest determination now to have the responsible parties, to whom culpability is attached in this serious matter, brought to justice. The accident has cast a deep gloom over this city. Capt. Warren was a man universally known and beloved.

IN MICHIGAN.

Detroit Free Press, Aug. 17.

A frightful accident occurred on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, about 1 mile north of Flint, at 5 o'clock Monday morning, which resulted in the death of one man and the injury of five others, one of whom will probably die. The facts are as follows: About 5 o'clock this morning as the regular train for Otter Lake (which is made up at Flint) was steaming out of the city, when about a mile north and running at the usual rate of speed she was met by the engine Sanford Keeler, which had been ordered from Saginaw to Wayne for the purpose of meeting an excursion train bound north, the engine having orders to run through but to avoid regular trains. The Otter Lake train was a regular train, which left Flint at 5 a. m. on Monday mornings only. The engine bound south was running, it is claimed, at the rate of nearly a mile a minute when the collision took place, the latter engine being dashed into a thousand fragments and thrown bottom side up in a ditch at the right of the track. The boiler was completely jammed to pieces, and the ponderous axles bent in many places. The forward trucks, headlight and smokestack of the Otter Lake engine were also broken in pieces. At the time of the collision the country round about was enveloped in a dense fog, which partially prevented the engineers from seeing one another, which might have been done for some distance had the weather been clear. The following are the killed and wounded: John Hennessy, brakeman on special train, found dead at his post, his body literally pinned to the left corner of the tender, standing in an erect posture, his hands clinched to the brake, a portion of the wreck passing completely through his abdomen, killing him instantly. Wounded—E. Randall, Saginaw, brakeman on special train, right shoulder dislocated, also left arm fractured, and injured about head and chest; Edward Wilson, fireman on special train, ribs cracked and injured about the head, will recover; George Borst, engineer on Otter Lake train, slightly injured; Levy Metz, mail agent on Otter Lake train, injured about head and shoulders, will recover; Joseph Hurd, conductor on special train, right leg badly fractured, blood vessels ruptured, will probably have to have leg amputated, recovery doubtful.

FLINT, Aug. 16.—Joseph Hurd, conductor on the special engine Sanford Keeler, injured by the collision this morning, died at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

IN INDIANA.

Evansville (Ind.) Courier, Aug. 15.

Yesterday morning train No. 1, in charge of Conductor Van Name, left Cincinnati at 8:10 a. m. The train is known as the day mail train, and had orders to side at Loogootee, Ind., for the express train coming east at about forty minutes past 3. The mail train had not entered the switch when the express train came thundering around the curve at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The mail train had not time to get into the switch, but only the engine and tender had entered it, when the express struck it a broadside, and then there was a crash, intermingled with the affrighted cries of persons on the trains, followed by the spectacle of the broken timber, disjointed irons, in all of which might have been recognized the remains of a train of cars.

The express train was in charge of Conductor Higbee, with William Hill at the engine. It is known as train No. 6, and does not stop at the small stations, in which category Loogootee is included. When Hill saw the situation of the other train, he reversed the engine and whistled "down breaks." But as the train was running at the rate of 40 miles an hour, it could not be checked in time. The alarm excited the men aboard, and the mail agent, named Floro, was among the first to see that a collision was inevitable. With a baggage-master, whose name we were unable to learn, Floro jumped off, and struck on his head and was killed instantly. The same fate was shared by the baggage-master, who followed him in the rash proceeding.

On the mail train, as it was passing into the switch, were two brakemen and another employe of the train, neither of whose names could be learned, who were killed almost instantly by the concussion of the trains. When peace was restored, and the rubbish was removed, the bodies of the slaughtered were laid out on the platform, and care was taken of the wounded. Those injured were passengers, and numbered six or seven, but none are seriously so. We are unable to learn the names of any save one, a Mr. Johnson, a traveling man for a Cincinnati house.

The reports were various, some putting it at only two killed, others as high as eight killed, but the gentleman from whom our information was derived says he counted five dead bodies.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

A FOOLHARDY EXPLOIT THAT COST THREE MEN THEIR LIVES.

New York Sun, Aug. 17.

Hundreds of the residents of Paterson walked out yesterday afternoon to see the waters in which three men, James Grogan, Joseph Horton, and Henry Martin were drowned on Sunday morning. Just in the outskirts of the city the Passaic River tumbles over a dam 10 feet or more, and then, after rushing over huge, rough masses of blue rock, throws itself over a precipice 90 feet in height. Facing this waterfall, and scarcely 30 feet distant from it, is an abrupt wall, equaling the cataract in height, and forming a firm barrier, against which the river hurls itself in its fall. The imprisoned waters can escape from the chasm into which they have been trapped only by turning sharply from the base of the bluff and rushing away through a narrow defile to the plains. The scene is so grand that the people of Paterson have converted the surrounding acres into a pleasure park, and have spanned the narrow gulf into which the waters leap with a light bridge. Around this bridge, when the waters are high and the river is strong, clouds of spray arise so dense as to hide from any one standing upon it the depth of the gulf below.

Above the dam there are moored a half-dozen light skiffs owned by the workmen living close by, who use them to fish from in the mill-pond, for ordinarily there is no water pouring over the dam, and no current whatever in the pond. All the surplus water in such times is carried away through a large sluice, and the rocky bed lying between the dam and the falls is so dry that children can cross from one grassy shore to the other, and can play around the huge masses of stone whose tops can scarcely be seen in flood season. The rains of the past week have filled the river, and over the top of the dam the waters pour 3 feet in depth with wonderful force. Above the dam the surface is still, glassy, and unbroken, but the current is resistless and dangerous, more dangerous for being unseen.

On Sunday morning James Grogan went with his companions to borrow a neighbor's boat for a row on the river. The owner, Oswald Blakeley, warned them that the river was high and the current strong,—"so strong," said he, "that I do not dare to go out myself." "That may be so," replied Grogan, stretching out his brawny arm to full length—an arm which, by its strength and nerve, had made him Captain of the Cricket Club—"but why should such a fine fellow as I be afraid to go on the water? I am young and not to be compared with you." The oars and the key to unlock the boat were given to him, and he went to the river with his companions. Horton and Martin jumped into the boat while it was still chained to the shore, and Grogan stood on the bank with the oars in his hands, urging a friend who passed by to join in the excursion. The friend refused, and Grogan, crying out "Cappel is afraid to risk his life this morning," threw the oars into the boat, and without waiting for them to be placed in the row-locks, leaped into the skiff and pushed out into the stream. They were only 40 feet from the brink of the dam, and below the dam were the high-rushing rapids, and just beyond them the awful chasm.

The three men in the boat felt that their little craft was in the power of the river, and there was no time for them to attempt the use of the oars. They looked at the shore and saw that it was beyond their reach; they shouted loudly for help, but the few friends who heard them could only look idly on; they tried to turn the course of the boat with the rudder, but they gave only her broadside to the stream and were more than before powerless to hold her from the gulf on whose brink they were. Not ten seconds had elapsed since Grogan stood upon the bank, and now he stood all prepared at the prow of the boat to jump into the current and strike out for life. As the little skiff shot rapidly on close to the dam's fall, he plunged into the water, and Martin and Horton followed him. They passed over the dam, and used all endeavors to reach a bit of stone wall running out from its base into the stream. Martin and Horton failed entirely, but Grogan came so near to success that he stretched out his arms to grasp a projecting stone, when a strong whirlpool seized him and dashed him headlong against the wall. The blow must have stunned him, for he sank and rose no more. The two others were tossed in the great rush of waters, and were seen only as they were thrown at times to the surface of the seething current. They grasped at the air with their upraised hands, but, if they cried out, the roar of the cataract drowned their voices.

A large number of the pleasure-seekers in the park were drawn to the banks by the shouts of those who had seen the boat when first caught in the stream, and gazed horror-stricken upon the scene. They stood thus, and saw the two men swept over the great precipice; but as they recovered and started to rush to the river below the falls, they noticed that the boat, which had been thrown over the dam, was seized by the outer current of a wide whirlpool, carried close to the cataract, and then born back to a quiet recess under the trees upon the shore. All then followed the river for miles down its course, and grappling hooks were thrown out from the shore into the waters between the dam and the falls, where Grogan had disappeared and was supposed to be, but all search for the bodies was unavailing.

THE BOTTOM FALLING OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 18.—This morning a cave-in occurred within the city limits, by which a tenement house was precipitated into the coal-mines below. Fortunately there was no loss of life, although the three families had a narrow escape. At breakfast time the occupants discovered that their garden was rapidly disappearing, and that the chicken-coops and other outbuildings were being swallowed up. The children were hardly removed to a place of safety, and a few household effects hurriedly saved, when the building began tottering, and plunged roof foremost into the abyss, which was each moment increasing in extent. One of the tenants jumped from an upper window after the building had started. Had the accident happened at dead of night, the result would have been terribly disastrous. As it is, the ruin is complete, and hardly a vestige of the house is to be seen in the deep chasm which marks the spot.

ANOTHER BROKEN DAM.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 18.—A break occurred to-day on the Erie Railway, 3 miles east of the Susquehanna depot, which will require several days to repair. It was caused by the breaking away of a mill-dam some distance above the railway, the waters rushing down and tearing away about 200 feet of the high embankment. There will be no interruption of through trains, as arrangements have been made by the Erie Company to use the track of the Delaware, Lackawana & Western Railroad, between Jersey City and Binghamton, thus maintaining a through line of coaches between New York and the West.

MET A DROVE OF CATTLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 18.—A freight train of twenty-five cars on the Lake Superior Road, last evening ran into a drove of cattle, 6 miles beyond White Bear, ditching the engine and twelve cars. Engineer Miller was badly injured internally, and the conductor slightly.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 18.—Mr. Holland was struck dead by lightning near Frost Station yesterday, the electricity burning every thread of clothing leaving the body in a state of nature.

THE DANGEROUS KEROSENE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 17.—At Flint on Sunday, Mrs. Fleming was burned, it was thought fatally, by the explosion of a lamp; and Miss Rachel Brady was severely burned in trying to extinguish a blazing lamp with her dress.

FATAL FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 18.—Frank Reisch, Sr., aged 67 years, fell from the upper story of his brewery this morning, striking on his head. The fall fractured his skull, and he died in an hour.

POLITICAL.

INELIGIBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 18.—J. W. Sencerbox, Democratic nominee for Railroad Commissioner, has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the State Central Committee, running as follows:

The Attorney-General having rendered an opinion that Gilman, the Republican candidate, is ineligible by reason of being a member of the last Legislature, by which it is claimed this office was created, his opinion applies for the same reason with equal force to myself. I believe the act of last winter was not for the creation of a new office, but rather an amendment reducing the number of Commissioners, and am still unwilling to admit my ineligibility, but as the law-officer of the State has given an adverse opinion, I tender unqualifiedly my resignation as candidate for Railroad Commissioner. I have too high respect for the fundamental law of the State, and too great abhorence of its violation, to remain a candidate after the question has been raised and there is no doubt upon the subject.

The Democratic State Committee will meet Sept. 1 to fill the vacancy; also, to consult upon the campaign work with numerous others invited to meet with the Committee.

THE MARYLAND INDEPENDENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—The Independent party of Maryland is taking very definite shape. The leaders in the organization expect to complete their ticket by the latter part of this month, so that by the 12th of September they will be ready to hold a public meeting and submit the names of their candidates. There will at the same meeting be read a declaration of the principles and purposes of the party. The new party will declare in favor of a large number of reforms, such as economy in public expenditures, amendment of laws relative to elections and the registration of voters; opposition to the contract system for convict labor at the Penitentiary, etc. The Jeffersonian test, "Is he honest, is he capable?" will be applied to all candidates. The leaders deny that there is any religious purpose in the organization, and say that secrecy will soon be removed.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 18.—D. M. Key, successor to ex-President Johnson, has not figured much in Tennessee politics. He is a man 45 years old, of decided talent, diffident and retiring, very popular in his section, but not generally known throughout the State. The appointment will give general satisfaction in East Tennessee, which portion of the State claimed the appointment of the successor to the great commoner. There were a number of aspirants for the dead Senator's place, and the persistency with which their claims were pressed seems to justify the Governor in conceding to the eastern division the appointment.

THE MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICANS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 18.—A special from Senatoria to the *Appeal* says the Republican Congressional Convention in the First Mississippi District, which met there to-day, split. One wing, numbering twenty-four delegates, withdrew, and, assembling in front of the hotel, nominated G. Wiley Wells, ex-United States District-Attorney, as their candidates for Congress; while the other wing, numbering thirty-six, nominated A. R. Howe, of Panola. Wells is supported by ex-United States Senators Revels and Pease, and a majority of the white leaders, while the majority of the colored voters favor Howe.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will be held at Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, on Thursday, Aug. 26, at 1 o'clock. The notice says it is very important that all the members attend, either in person or by substitute.

THE IOWA CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 18.—The Republicans will open the campaign in this section of Iowa by a mass-meeting on Monday evening next. The Hon. William B. Allison will address the meeting. He goes from here to Red Cloud to take part in the treaty for the Black Hills.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—The Democratic State Convention will be held at Worcester Sept. 22.

FLOODS IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—Heavy rains today caused considerable damage to railways and highways west of this city. At Waterbury, the damage to streets and property is estimated at $75,000.

An approved, safe, and speedy remedy for diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, summer complaint, and all bowel affections, may be had in Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. The prudent will keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them.

TAX SALE.

OFFICE OF THE
County Treasurer and County Collector,
COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.
Office on North Dearborn-st., bet. Michigan and Illinois

STATE AND COUNTY TAX SALE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17, 1875.

The annual Tax Sale of Delinquent Lands and Lots, for State and County Taxes for the year 1874, commenced on the 2d instant. So far the sale has been conducted very slowly to give delinquent tax-payers an opportunity to settle their debts. But from now forward the sale will be pushed vigorously until the whole list of lands and lots is closed out.

This word of warning, to those still in arrears, will be of great benefit to them if heeded.

H. B. MILLER, County Treasurer.

Sale for City Taxes 1874.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, ROOM 1 CITY HALL,
CHICAGO, Aug. 17, 1875.

The sale of Lands and Lots for City Taxes of 1874, will commence in a few days. Parties wishing to protect their property from sale, will come in and pay at this office without further delay.

GEORGE VON HOLLEN,
City Collector.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, and West Shore ports, daily, Sunday excepted, at............9 a. m.
Saturday's excursion boat don't leave until............8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., daily, Sunday excepted, at............7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily, Sunday excepted, at............10 a. m.
Saturday's excursion boat don't leave until............11 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., Tuesday and Thursday at............9 a. m.
For Escanaba, Negaunee, and Lake Superior towns, Mondays and Thursdays at............9 a. m.
For Green Bay, Menominee, and intermediate ports, Tuesday and Friday............7 p. m.
Dock foot Michigan-av. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Robert G. Clarke retiring from the firm, his interest having been purchased by the remaining partners, C. L. Woodman and Edward Olcott, who will settle all debts due to and by said partnership, and who are alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. The business will be carried on as heretofore under the old firm name of C. L. Woodman & Co., at their present location, Nos. 196 to 202 Clark-st.

C. L. WOODMAN,
EDWARD OLCOTT,
ROBERT G. CLARKE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of F. Seelige & H. von Glahn, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by H. von Glahn on his own account, who has the sole right to collect the outstanding accounts of said firm.

F. SEELIGE.
H. V. GLAHN.

Chicago, Aug. 18, 1875.

OIL TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN'S
OIL TANKS,
WITH
MEASURING PUMP,
47 & 49 West Lake St.
CHICAGO.
Send for Catalogue.
Manufacturers of
EVENDEN'S WOOD-COVERED CANS.

SPECTACLES.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES
Suited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

STATE OF TRADE.

A Chronic Dullness Still Pervading Financial Circles.

The Banks, However, Anticipate an Active Fall Business.

The Produce Markets Stronger—A Breeze in Pork.

Grain in Good Demand for Future, but Little Wanted for Shipment.

FINANCIAL.

There was not an incident yesterday to relieve the chronic dullness that pervades the financial affairs of the city. This, however, is to be expected at this season, the principal business of most bankers being to brood over the unemployed piles of currency in their vaults, for which, of course, some of them have to pay interest to their country correspondents. Borrowers with approved collaterals are scarce—decidedly so; and for the most part can secure loans, especially on short time, at about their own figures. Five and 6 per cent would be gladly accepted by some of the banks, and we heard of loans yesterday on five months at 7. As usual, regular customers are charged 10 per cent, but their wants are limited, leaving most of the banks with a large surplus for call or short-time loans, or unemployed in their vaults. Some of them are hopeful of an active fall business to commence next month, and they give what are apparently good reasons why their anticipations are quite sure to be realized.

Street rates are nominal at 8@18 per cent, with very little doing at any figure. Just now the note-brokers' occupation is about gone.

The demand for New York exchange is light, the current quotation being par. Shipments of produce eastward for the season are by no means what they should be, and unless a more active movement is soon realized rates must become firmer not many days hence.

The money-market in the seaboard cities fluctuates very little. The

PHILADELPHIA

Ledger of Monday says:

The money-market closed the week on Saturday at precisely the same rates for the use of money, and the market in substantially the same condition that it was at the close of the previous week. We quote call loans at 3, 4, and 5 per cent; strictly first-class two-name paper at 5 to 5½ per cent; strictly first-class single-name paper at 5½@6 per cent; loans on Government collateral at 5 per cent; on first-class bonds and stocks at 5@6 per cent; and on second-class do at 6@7 per cent.

The same journal has the following facts in regard to the production and the movement of

COAL.

There is a steadily increasing tonnage in the anthracite coal regions, and orders for coal continue good. The production for the past week ending on the 7th inst., as footed by the *Miners' Journal*, was 585,0.2 tons, and for the year 10,013,446 tons, against 11,560,251 tons to corresponding date last year, a decrease of 1,546,805 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 75,920 tons, and for the year 2,134,781 tons, making a total of all kinds for the week of 661,012, and for the year of 12,148,227 tons, against 13,415,554 tons to the same time last year, a decrease of 1,267,327 tons. The quantity of coke and coal transported over the Pennsylvania Railroad for the week was 55,868 tons, and for the year 2,303,178 tons, of which 1,938,178 was coal and 367,810 coke. This embraces all the coal carried both East and West. At Port Richmond for the week ending the 14th inst., there were receipts of 75,000 tons of coal, shipments of 75,0.0 tons, leaving 55,000 tons on hand.

SPECIE EXPORTS.

The exports of the precious metals for the year show a large if not an alarming increase:

Total for the last week	$1,572,520
Previously reported	61,086,904
Total since Jan. 1, 1875	$62,659,424
Same time in 1874	38,909,242
Same time in 1873	38,13,651
Same time in 1872	55,288,266
Total imports for 1875	8,134,569

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

As we wish to place before our readers all the facts that come to hand in relation to the affairs of Duncan, Sherman & Co., we quote the following from the New York *Times* of the 15th:

A *Times* reporter called on Mr. William Butler Duncan yesterday for the purpose of putting to that gentleman some direct questions touching certain transactions of the firm which have been unfavorably interpreted by the newspapers and the public. Mr. Duncan readily consented to afford any explanation in his power. The following conversation then took place:

Reporter—Mr. Duncan, did your father volunteer to guarantee to the holders of traveling credits issued by your house the payment of their credits on the strength of the transfers of real estate and mortgages made by you to him, and recorded just prior to your assignment?

Mr. Duncan—They had nothing whatever to do with it. In protecting travelers' credits Mr. Alexander Duncan simply put himself in the position of the holder of these credits, and holding the obligations which they held, ranks upon our estate in their place, taking his proportion of our estate exactly as any other unsecured creditor.

Reporter—What was the meaning of the recording of certain deeds immediately prior to your assignment, such deeds being invariably to Alexander Duncan?

Mr. Duncan—The explanation is this: On the 29th of September, 1873, the Union Bank of London granted to Duncan, Sherman & Co. a letter of credit for £150,000, under the guarantee of Alexander Duncan; and in consideration of his giving this guarantee Duncan, Sherman & Co. placed with the agent of Mr. Alexander Duncan sundry deeds and mortgages, to secure him for so much of the credit as might be used, and for which the Union Bank of London should demand of him payment under his guarantee. This credit has been used at various times to its fullest extent, but at the time of our suspension we had only drawn to the extent of £30,000, and to that extent only did Mr. Alexander Duncan's guarantee lie. His agent, under instructions recorded the security which he held, and it will be liable to the extent for which Mr. Alexander Duncan is liable, and no more. To enable you to understand this better it will be well to inform you what the transfers really are. There is the Fourteenth street property, value put down at $140,000; St. Louis property, $1 0,000; Chicago property, $130,000; mortgages, $50,-487.29. The actual value of this property is $700,000, but I have put it down to the lowest figure. In the informal statement made Thursday, as you will see [showing a copy of the statement], the amount of the liability I have mentioned is deducted from "amount due foreign correspondents" as "secured by pledge of real estate," viz.: $157,732,93; and in the assets it is also deducted as an incumbrance on our real estate.

Reporter—But what about the recording of the third interest in the property on Nassau street? I do not see that mentioned in your statement.

Mr. Duncan—That had nothing whatever to do with the business of Duncan, Sherman & Co., it having been purchased by Mr. Alexander Duncan for cash in 1868.

Reporter—The accusation is made against you that all this property was purposely held back from record that you might be enabled to trade on a credit which had no foundation.

Mr. Duncan—That is unjust and untrue. Everybody knew about the ownership of the property. My father, having confidence in me, as any father should, unless his son was a thief, preferred for his own convenience to let it remain in my name. For instance, if at any time he wished to dispose of a piece of property here, all he had to do was to send me word, and I and my wife at once deeded it away. If it had been in his name, see what trouble he would be put to. The deed would have to be sent to London for his signature, and then a commission would have to go hunting through the north of Scotland for my mother, who would be compelled to travel to some town and swear to her signature before a properly-authorized officer. But the explanation I have given you covers all this sufficiently, I hope. I am scheduling all my property in this manner [holding up a long list of stocks and bonds], placing values down to the lowest market figures. The statement which has been published was hurriedly prepared,—it was really forced out of us by the clamoring of the public,—and I believe that the final settlement will be much better than appears likely there. I am sorry for those who will have to lose, but I can't help it. If anybody can find anything in my possession that I have not given up already, I will at once hand it over with pleasure.

Reporter—Mr. Duncan, there is one more subject I would like to question you on. It is in regard to the alleged irregularities in the making of your accommodation paper.

Mr. Duncan—Why, that story is an absurdity on the face of it, and is not worthy of an explanation. It has been the custom of the firm for years, ever since our credit became established, to draw this paper and sell it. There was nothing irregular in it. The paper was purchased on account of the indorsement, which was ours. It is the indorser who is responsible, not the maker of a note.

Reporter—But it is charged that you represented that the notes were drawn against merchandise which did not exist; or that you permitted purchasers to labor under that delusion.

Mr. Duncan—That is utterly untrue. We never made any such representations, nor can I believe that any person ever thought so. People bought the paper because they regarded it as a good investment, just as they buy United States bonds, for instance. They believed that Duncan, Sherman & Co. were honest enough, and able to meet their obligations.

BONANZA STOCKS.

We quote from the San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 12th:

For several days past the banks have scrutinized the securities offered by their customers a little more closely, and incumbered their financial favors with more stringent regulations. Several of the more prominent have been calling in their loans, notably the London and San Francisco Bank, which has been careful to scrupulousness for the last two weeks. They all give as a reason for the caution they exercise that there is no more money in San Francisco than is actually needed for mercantile business and other transactions which they specify as legitimate. It is hardly necessary to follow yesterday's fluctuating prices from the depression which characterized the morning transactions through the slow and continual decline that only ended with utter weariness and disgust late in the cloudy afternoon. California sold before the Board at $67.50, Ophir at $71@69, Best & Belcher at $75, Mexican at $25, Gould & Curry at $25. The business at the regular morning session was without special interest. The prices, as compared with Tuesday's Board rates, are as follows: Ophir declined $5.50; Mexican, $1.25; Gould & Curry, $1.75; Best & Belcher, $1.50; Savage, $5.50; Chollar, $2; Hale & Norcross, $2.50; Crown Point, $3.50; Jacket, $1; Imperial, 37½c; Empire Mill, 12½c; Kentuck, $1; Alpha, $1.50; Belcher, $1.25; Confidence, $1.50; Consolidated Virginia, $1, dividend off; Sierra Nevada, 12½c; California, $1.25; Segregated Belcher, $1; Overman, $1; Justice, $10; Union Consolidated, 75c; Julia, $2; Caledonia, $1.50; Silver Hill, 50c; Gold Hill Quartz advanced 50c; Lady Bryan, 25c; Knickerbocker, 25c; and Utah, 50c. Globe and Baltimore remained the same. The closing quotations were: Ophir, $58.25@58.50; Best & Belcher, $71; Mexican, $25.50@25.00; Gould & Curry, $24.50@24.25; Yellow Jacket, $100 bid; Justice, $160 bid, with sales at $162.50; Imperial, $12.50; Chollar, $115 asked; Union Consolidated, sales at $10; Crown Point, sales at $33.75@34.00, weak; $17 was bid for Kentuck, and $76 for Overman.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	120¾	121⅛
United States 5-20s of '64	115¼	115½
United States 5-20s of '65	118	118⅛
5-20s of '65—January and July	118	118⅜
5-20s of '67—January and July	119⅞	120¼
5-20s of '68—January and July	120¼	120¾
10-40s	117⅝	118
United States new 5s of '81	115½	115¾
United States currency 6s	122⅞	....

Gold was 112⅞@113⅛.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. bonds	103 & int.	104 & int.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. sewerage	103 & int.	104 & int.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. water loan	103 & int.	104 & int.
Cook County 7 ℘ ct. bonds, short date	103 & int.	104 & int.
Cook County 7 ℘ ct. bonds, long date	104 & int.	105 & int.
West Park 7 per cent bonds	95	& int.

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants' National	230	.....
First National Bank	170	.....
Fifth National Bank	200	.....
German National Bank	125	.....
Corn Exchange National Bank	150	.....
City National Bank	130	135
Home National Bank	....	100
National Bank of Illinois	112	115
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	108	.....
Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.	155	160
Union National Bank	....	150
Union Stock-Yard National	150	.....
Hide and Leather Bank	103	.....

We notice sales of the National Bank of Illinois 20 shares at 112.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	145	.....
City Railway, West Side	133½	135
City Railway, North Side	111	.....
Traders' Insurance Company	120	.....
Chamber of Commerce	76	78
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	140	.....
Chicago and Calumet Dock Company	....	65
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	87	88
Pullman Palace Car Company, ex. div	92	94
Exposition stock	30	.....

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Gold opened at 113⅛ and closed at 113⅛, the lowest and highest prices respectively. The advance was due to advices from London in regard to the Eastern question and the high rates for the use of cash gold, which were 3, 4, and 2 per cent per annum, and 1-64, 1-32, and 1-16 per diem, closing at 3 per cent per annum.

Government and railroad bonds were firm. State securities dull. There was nothing interesting in the stock market to-day. Business was very small, and fluctuations slight. The market closed generally strong, the Missouri stocks being particularly firm, owing to the conclusion of the railroad war and the advance in rates. Transactions were 53,000, of which 9,000 were Pacific Mail, 15,000 Western Union, 4,000 St. Paul preferred, and 10,000 Lake Shore.

Money, 2@4; closing at 3.

Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½.

Custom receipts, $310,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $95,000.

Clearings, $18,000,000.

Sterling exchange, 486@488½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121¼	Coupons, '68	121
Coupons, '64	115¾	New 5s	115¾
Coupons, '65	118¾	10-40s, regular	114⅛
Coupons, '65, new	118¾	10-40s, coupons	118
Coupons, '67	120¼	Currency 6s	123

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	52½	Virginia, new	39
Tennessee, new	52	Missouri	101¼
Virginia, old	39		

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel.	83⅛	New Jersey Central	110
Pacific Mail	38⅞	Rock Island	108⅛
Adams Express	102½	St. Paul	38¾
Wells-Fargo	80	St. Paul pfd	62⅛
American	57	Wabash	6
United States	41	Wabash pfd	7
New York Central	104⅞	Fort Wayne	98⅞
Erie	15⅞	Terre Haute	5
Erie pfd	25	Terre Haute pfd	21⅛
Harlem	134	Chicago & Alton	103
Harlem pfd	125	Chicago & Alton pfd	105
Michigan Central	63⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	19⅞
Union Pac. stock	72⅞	Indiana Central	4⅛
Lake Shore	60⅛	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	117⅛
Illinois Central	98⅛	Hannibal & St. Joe	23⅛
Clev. & Pittsburg	89⅛	Del., Lack & Wil.	121
Northwestern	42⅛	Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	21
Northwestern pfd	56⅛	Central Pac. bonds	102⅞
C., C., C. & I.	33	U. P. bonds	104⅛

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Aug. 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

Hastings st, 216 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 16	$2,500
Clybourn av, 1.0 ft n w of Orchard st, s w f, 21x100 ft, dated Aug. 18	2,000
Rush st, s e cor of Oak st, 111 8-10 ft, running to Wetzler's lot, dated Aug. 13	12,600
Park av, e of Heydon st, s f, 95x34 ft, and n f 201 15-100 ft, running to Washington st, dated Aug. 12	10,000
Newton st, 194 4-10 ft, s of West Division st, e f, 48x124 4-10 ft, dated Aug. 17	1,050
Chicago av, 20 ft w of Bremer st, s f, 20x120 ft also Sedgwick st, 336 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 25x128⅝ ft, dated Aug. 9	4,600
Staunton av, 2.1 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 33x133 9-10 ft, dated Aug. 19	3,000
Homan av, 225 ft s of West Huron st, w f, 25x125½ ft, dated Aug. 2	750
Temple st, 174 ft n of West Huron st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 18	1,000
Same as the above, dated Aug. 18	1,000
South Dearborn st, 213 ft n of Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24x123 ft, dated Aug. 18	2,500
Wentworth av, 113 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 13	3,500
West Washington st, 232½ ft, e of Ogden av, s f, 22x124 ft, dated Aug. 12	10,500
West Washington st, n e cor of Ogden av, triangle of 78½ ft, dated Aug. 12	12,500
Lincoln av, 128 8-10 ft, n w of Wells st, n e f, 100x100 ft, dated July 8	10,000
Bissell st, 22 ft s of Sophia st, e f, 28x125 ft, dated Aug. 14	6,500
Bissell st 50 ft s of Sophia st, e f, 10x125 ft, dated Aug. 18	600
Thirty-third st, 330 ft w of Halsted st, s f, 25x144 ft, dated Feb. 27, 1874	1,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Wolfram st, between Halsted and Paus sts, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 2, 1872	$750
Wolfram st, between Halsted and Paus sts, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 2, 1872	750

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Heald st, n e cor of Cleveland st, w f, 120x124 ft, dated Aug. 13	$3,500
Lots 3 to 6, Block 9, of Frazer's part w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Aug. 17	3,200
Lots 83 and 84, Duncan's Block 7, of Taylor & Kriegh's n w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 44, dated Aug. 16	3,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1875.	RECEIPTS. 1874.	SHIPMENTS. 1875.	SHIPMENTS. 1874.
Flour, brls	6,603	4,656	5,119	4,491
Wheat, bu	59,700	143,025	21,7?5	216,729
Corn, bu	116,310	173,150	160,363	77,385
Oats, bu	68,210	53,240	21,138	44,201
Rye, bu	3,670	2,954	......	400
Barley, bu	5,380	9,380	5,282	2,319
Grass seed, lbs	54,010	289,803	20,031	502,694
Flax seed	70,460	386,968	670	184,100
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	34,800	45,490	24,650
Cured meats, lbs	......	18,200	521,919	349,310
Beef, brls	......	......	200	324
Pork, brls	......	1	1,289	21
Lard, lbs	......	14,400	167,421	243,840
Tallow, lbs	10,990	10,510	21,950	......
Butter, lbs	58,883	91,235	51,350	16,040
Live hogs, No.	5,512	10,488	2,368	6,244
Cattle, No.	3,267	3,873	1,253	1,773
Sheep, No.	544	1,661	......	......
Hides, lbs	108,480	218,495	162,977	37,292
Highwines, brls	212	210	148	336
Wool, lbs	92,825	138,200	143,610	147,130
Potatoes, bu	153	2,311	......	710
Lumber, No. ft.	6,140,000	4,183,000	2,395,732	2,085,319
Shingles, No.	3,934,000	584,000	801,000	1,091,000
Lath, No.	538,000	335,000	140,000	1,976,000
Salt, brls	3,814	140	3,334	3,386
Poultry, lbs	1,153	300	......	......
Poultry, coops	161	159	......	......
Game, pkgs	64	59	......	......
Eggs, pkgs	678	1,529	109	......

Withdrawn from store on Tuesday for city consumption: 4,822 bu wheat, 4,055 bu corn, 1,600 bu oats, 436 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Wednesday morning: 5 cars No. 1 spring, 43 cars and 200 bu No. 2 do, 50 cars No. 3 do, 17 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade do (117 cars wheat, of which 58 are new); 1 car yellow corn, 44 cars high-mixed do, 195 cars No. 2 do, 55 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade do (298 corn); 12 cars white oats, 19 cars No. 2 do, 30 cars new rejected do, 4 cars no grade do (65 oats); 2 cars new No. 2 rye, 6 cars new rejected do, 3 cars no grade do; 1 car new No. 3 barley, 4 cars rejected do. Total (496 cars), 204,000 bu. Inspected out: 52,639 bu wheat, 113,642 bu corn, 8,32) bu oats, 1,389 bu rye, 500 bu barley.

The receipts of the articles named for the week ending Aug. 14, were approximately as follows: Sugar, 2,126,805 lbs; sirups, 53,7.0 lbs; coffee, 584,256 lbs; tea, 757,665 lbs; tobacco, 60,056 lbs; cotton, 11,583 lbs.

The leading produce markets were strong yesterday in the first half of the session and easier afterwards. This, in grain, was partially due to the weather. In provisions there were reasons specified in the trade. The business done was chiefly speculative, the shipping movement being again dull. The receipts of grain were fully up to expectation, and a large proportion of it was new, but more thereof went into the lower grades than was agreeable to the short interest. Nevertheless it could scarcely be otherwise. The season was backward and the recent weather unfavorable for curing. The new grain will probably grade well enough when dry, but that is a work of time. There is evidently a disposition to forward the grain as fast as it can be prepared for market, the inducement being relatively high prices in oats and fair ones in other grain.

In the dry goods market there was little that is new to note. There is now observable a steady improvement in the demand, under which prices show a hardening tendency, though no immediate advance is likely to take place. The grocery market was unchanged in its general features. There was a fair movement on country account, and the feeling among the trade was firm. No changes of interest were developed in the dried fruit market. Business still remains quiet, but shows no signs of softening, the feeling being firm all around, while for some lines an early advance is thought probable. Fish were quoted firm, with No. 1 mackerel held 25c higher. There was but little call for canned goods, and prices remain as before. Butter was active and steady. Cheese remains quiet. Prices of coal, wood, leather, and bagging underwent no change. Oils were quiet and comparatively steady.

There were no new features in lumber. Cargoes continue to move slowly, and as the offerings were liberal prices were easier for some descriptions. The yard business was up to the average at the current prices. In drugs and chemicals no changes in prices were announced, and a steadier feeling obtains in consequence of an improved demand, which comes chiefly from the West. There was a better feeling in timothy seed; the offerings were larger, and the fall trade began to show signs of opening, as numerous orders were in from the East, hence the market was firm at Tuesday's prices. Other seeds were unaltered. Hay was quiet, and new was unsalable, because it was heating. Wool, hides, and broom-corn were without change. Poultry was very dull and weak.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* gives a table of exports of articles of domestic production from the United States during the twelve months ending with June 30. We extract the following:

	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements, No.	24,533	$2,625,372
Animals, living, No.	311,430	2,978,420
Books and other publications	......	580,003
Bread and biscuit, lbs	11,729,458	610,092
Indian corn, bu	28,858,420	24,456,9 7
Indian meal, brls	291,654	1,230,5 3
Oats, bu	504,770	290,337
Rye, bu	207,100	201,590
Wheat, bu	53,047,175	59,607,8 3
Wheat flour, brls	3,951,0 6	21,700,074
Clocks and parts of	......	1,222,914
Cars, railroad, No.	384	510,301
Coal, bituminous, tons	203,552	831,443
Coal, other, tons	315,793	1,781,126
Copper, ore, cwt	51,305	7.9,578
Copper, pigs, bar, sheet, and old, lbs	5,123,470	1,042,536
Cotton, Sea Island, lbs	4,439,120	1,538,709
Cotton, other, unmanufactured, lbs	1,255,979,783	189,009,836
Cotton, colored, yards	7,798,723	939,061
Cotton, uncolored, yards	21,224,029	2,313,270
Cotton, other manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	......	819,455
Drugs, chemicals, and medicines not elsewhere specified	......	2,401,065
Dyestuffs	......	522,197
Fruits	......	1,633,520
Furs and fur skins	......	4,89 ,424
Gold bullion	......	2,233,775
Gold coin	......	59,302,770
Silver bullion	......	17,197,914
Silver coin	......	5,115,670
Hides and skins, other than fur	......	4,729,725
Hops, lbs	3,066,635	1,287,497
Iron, pig, cwts	315,784	489,361
Iron, bar, cwts	105,474	392,420
Steam-engines, locomotive, No.	79	996,639
Machinery not elsewhere specified	......	3,973,906
Muskets and other small arms	......	5,510,226
Leather and manufactures of	......	7,324,113
Oil cake, lbs	247,046,005	5,138,800
Mineral oils, crude, gals	14,718,114	1,405,038
Naptha, gals	10,723,000	1,138,140
Illuminating, gals	191,551,927	27,030,357
Lubricating, gals	1,173,478	319,646
Sperm, gals	491,130	847,014
Whale and other fish, gals	89,907	43,411
Bacon and hams, lbs	250,280,950	28,611,930
Beef, lbs	41,943,251	4,197,916
Butter, lbs	6,361,68	1,506,764
Cheese, lbs	101,010,853	13,659,561
Fish, dried, cwt	128,752	710,121
Fish, pickled, brls	51,022	359,654
Fish, other cured	......	1,855,550
Lard, lbs	166,859,213	22,900,486
Pork, lbs	56,152,241	5,671,495
Quicksilver, lbs	990,069	1,075,796
Clover, timothy, and other seed	......	1,227,750
Sewing-machines	......	1,797,919
Spirits turpentine, galls	5,599,784	1,914,514
Starch, lbs	7,337,362	441,682
Sugar, refined, lbs	23,789,836	2,575,332
Molasses, galls	3,575,975	1,185,992
Tallow, lbs	65,461,619	5,692,208
Tobacco, leaf, lbs	223,901,993	25,241,549
Cigars, snuff, and other manufactures of	......	2,603,221

The decline in amount is most conspicuous in wheat, cotton, illuminating oil, bacon and hams, spirits of turpentine, tallow, leaf tobacco, lumber and timber, while the increase is especially noticeable in brass, furs, hides and skins, gold and silver coin, hops, small arms, leather, oil cake, cheese, lard, quicksilver, seeds, refined sugar and molasses. Total domestic exports 1875, $643,081,433; total domestic exports 1874, $693,-039,054; decrease, $49,947,621. Carried in American vessels 1875, $45,064,367; do in 1874, $165,998,880; decrease, $.0,930,513.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were irregular. There was an upward movement in pork, and the rest were dull. Hogs were in light supply, and quoted a shade firmer, and there was little change in the tone of advices from other points, except that New York was higher on pork after the fact of the early advance here was reported on the seaboard.

MESS PORK—Was rather more active and strong early, advancing 40@50c per brl, the outside on the nearest delivery, but fell back 15c. There was a firmer feeling in New York, and the September shorts here tried to fill, at the same time offering to sell for October, partly to keep the market down, and partially because some of them professed to believe that present prices are artificial. The pressure in opposite directions caused October to be discounted at one time about 15c per brl, instead of being at a premium, as it was up to a few days ago. Sales were reported of 310 brls cash at $20.90@21.25; 4,2 0 brls seller September at $20.90@21.35; 3,000 brls seller October at $20.90@21.30; and 250 brls seller the year at $18.25. Total, 7,810 brls. The market closed steady at $21.20 cash; $21.20@21.25 for September; $21.12½@21.15 for October; and $18.25@18.30 seller the year. Extra prime was quoted at $14.25@14.37½.

LARD—Was quiet and irregular at about the closing prices of Tuesday. Liverpool appeared to be unsettled, and New York was quiet, while it was whispered that the new count of the stocks here may give a larger aggregate than the official report, as manufacturers were being visited, though no account has hitherto been taken of lard held by them. Hence buyers held off, but a decline was prevented by the rise in pork. Sales were reported of 100 tcs cash at $13.35; 1,500 tcs seller September at $13.30@13.32½; 1,000 tcs seller October at $13.50@13.55; and 250 tcs seller the year at $12.12½. Total, 2,850 tcs. The market closed tame at $13.32½ cash or seller September; and $13.50 for October.

MEATS—Were dull and easier on middles, other descriptions being nominally unchanged. There was scarcely any demand, and the movement outward, so far, this week, exhibits a considerable falling off from the recent activity. No sales were reported yesterday. The market closed at 8⅜@8⅝c for shoulders, cash or seller August, and 8½c for do seller September; 12c for long clears, cash or seller August, and 12@12⅛c for do seller September; 12⅛c for short ribs, cash or seller August, and 12¼c for do do seller September; 12½c for short clears, cash or seller August, and 12⅝c for do do seller September. Boxed meats ½c higher than the price for loose lots. Long and short clear, boxed, quoted at 12½c; and long cut hams at 13@14c. Summer-cured English meats 8½c for shoulders, loose; 11¼c for Cumberlands, boxed; 11¾c for long clears do; and 12¼c for short ribs do; sweet-pickled hams, 15 lbs average, 11¼@11½c. Bacon meats quoted at 14@15c for hams, 9½c for shoulders, 13½c for short ribs, and 13⅝c for short clears—all packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 7@10c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged at $9.50 for mess; $9.50 for extra mess; and $24.00@24.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Quoted at 8¼@8⅝c for packers'.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was slow and firm, as for several days past. Dealers hold at about the same prices as when the market for wheat was in the neighborhood of $1.25, claiming that stocks are so small that they have little to offer at any price. Buyers held off yesterday, except for the supply of immediate wants. Sales were reported of 200 brls winters at $7.75, and 945 brls spring extras, chiefly at $6.00@6.50. Total, 1,145 brls. The market closed with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winter extras, $6.75@7.75; common to good do, $6.50@6.75; choice spring extras, $6.00@6.50; fair do, shipping grades, $5.50@6.00; Minnesota, $5.25@7.25; patent springs, $6.75@8.50; spring superfines, $4.00@4.50; rye flour, $5.40@5.50.

BRAN—Was moderately active, but a shade easier. Sales were: 20 tons at $17.00 free on board; 10 tons winter at $17.75 on track; and 50 tons seller September at $16.00. Total, 80 tons.

CORN-MEAL—We quote at $3.60@3.70 per brl for good, and $26.00@27.00 per ton for coarse.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were: 10 tons at $19.00 free on board.

WHEAT—Was active and irregular, averaging ⅛c higher, and ranging from ⅛c below to 1⅛c above the closing prices of Tuesday. This was on future deliveries, the market for cash lots of the speculative grade being relatively stronger, owing to their small proportion in the current receipts. The market was strong early, the cloudy weather seeming to be the leading feature therefor, and weakened afterwards when Liverpool was quoted 1@2d per 100 lbs lower. New York being also dull. The speculative trading appeared to be chiefly local, the shorts buying rather freely at the outset, when buying orders from the outside proportionated. After that they were rather free sellers. The shipping demand was irregular. No. 2 was wanted, but chiefly for interior millers, and sold at one time 2¼c above September, the premium on Tuesday ranging from 1@1½c. No. 3 was heavy, the offerings being in excess of the demand, owing to the large percentage of that grade in the current receipts, and new rejected sold for more than old, because there was a shipping order in which new was specified. The situation in our market just now is something like that of one half of a pair of scissors. The European speculative excitement has died out, at least for the present, the urgent demand which existed there for two or three weeks having brought out supplies sufficient to enable them to assume the independent attitude. The European crops are being secured, and if they are damaged, that very fact forms a good reason for falling back on the home product for consumption, leaving foreign sellers to wait a while for a market. A little is still moving forward, but the grain ordered before this week, the new demand for freight room being quite small. Seller September opened at $1.17½, advanced to $1.18⅜, fell to $1.16¼, rose to $1.18, and closed at $1.17¾, being ⅜c above the closing price of Tuesday. Seller October was quiet at about September prices. Seller the year sold at $1.15½@1.17. Seller the month, or car lots No. 2 spring, sold at $1.18⅜@1.19½, closing at $1.19. Regular do closed with a slight preference for round lots. Cash sales were reported of 4,0 0 bu No. 1 spring at $1.29; 86,400 bu No. 2 do at $1.18¾@1.19¾; 15,000 bu No. 3 do at $1.10@1.11½; 4,0 bu old do at $1.13; 13,000 bu rejected do at $1.0@1.06½; and 400 bu new, no grade, at 90c. Total, 113,600 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was in fair demand and 1c higher, with a steady feeling. Sales were 3,800 bu, at $1.34@1.37 for No. 1, and $1.29 for No. 2.

CORN—Was in good demand, and 2@3c higher on the average of the two days, though rather weak towards the end of the session, and closing only ⅜c higher than on Tuesday afternoon. Liverpool was heavy at unchanged prices, but New York was active and firmer, and our receipts were exceeded by the shipments, while wheat was stronger, and the continued cold weather caused considerable uneasiness to some of the shorts. There was more disposition to buy from the fact that corn now ranges about the same price as a year ago. White wheat is 20c higher, but the resulting advance brought out free sellers, though not many on country account. The inquiry for shipment was moderate. The demand from Europe continues light, and gives no promise of a speedy increase, as the wet season here has caused a copious yield of the feed for which corn is bought as a substitute. There is some uncertainty about the English hay crop, the reports differing widely. Seller September opened at 69c, advanced to 70c, declined to 68⅛c, rose to 69⅛c, and closed at 69⅛c. Seller October sold at 69⅛@70⅛c, closing at 7 c. Seller the year sold at 60⅛@61⅛c. Seller the month, or car-lots not received since Monday, sold at 68¾@69c, closing at 68⅛c; and car-lots received since Monday closed at 68⅛@68⅛c, as they will carry into September on first storage. High-mixed was very dull early, but was in good shipping demand towards the close, selling then at 69⅛@69⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 34,600 bu high mixed at 69⅛@69⅛c; 137,400 bu No. 2 at 68⅛@69c; 34,400 bu rejected at 61⅛@63⅛c; 400 bu ear at 72c; and 800 bu by sample at 65@67c. Total, 207,600 bu.

OATS—Were active at an average advance of nearly 1c. The market opened firm, in consequence of a good prospect for rain, and advanced in company with other grain. The shorts were buying quite freely early, and as the offerings were moderate, prices rapidly advanced ⅞c, and afterwards declined irregularly under large offerings and a flood of sunshine, closing strong, however, in sympathy with New York. The receipts were fair, though smaller than on the previous day, and of a better quality. The light stock in store and the comparatively small receipts of No. 2 induced a good many of the August shorts to settle, especially early, when it appeared as if rain would again interfere with the threshing and marketing of grain in the country. September was active, with first sales at 36⅛c, rose to 37c, then back to 36⅛c, and closed at 36⅛c. Seller August sold at 39⅛c@40⅛c, and closed at 40⅛c. October sold at 36⅞@37c, and closed at 36⅞c, and the year at 35⅛@35⅛c, closing at 35⅛c. Cash oats were in good request, with sales of 16,000 bu new No. 2 at 40@40⅛c; 13,000 bu rejected at 34⅛@35c; 26,800 bu, by sample, at 33@44c, on track; 600 bu old white at 50c. Total, 56,000 bu.

RYE—Was in better demand, and stronger, under moderate offerings, and in sympathy with other grain. Sample lots were in fair supply and request at 65@77½c. No. 2 sold at 82c. Other grades were inactive. Seller September sold at 78@78⅛c, and seller August was quoted at 82c bid; October sold at 80c. Sales were 460 bu No. 2 at 82c; 5,200 bu by sample at 65@77½c on track. Total, 5,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was moderately active early, and quiet towards the close. Prices were 1½@2c higher. The market opened at outside figures, but weakened when the sun came out, and when many of the buying orders were withdrawn. Seller September opened at $1.09⅛, sold to $1.10, then down to $1.07⅛, and closed at $1.08 sellers. Seller October sold at $1.07@1.09, closing at the inside. No. 2 cash was offered at $1.15, with $1.10@1.12 bid, and No. 3 sold at 87⅛c. Rejected was quoted at 65c. Good to choice samples were in fair request at $1.00@1.15, and fancy sold at $1.25. Sales: 1,200 bu No. 3 at 87⅛c; 5,2 0 bu by sample at $1.0@1.25 on track; 2,000 bu at 65c@$1.05 delivered. Total, 8,400 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, mess pork was quiet and easy at $21.15@21.20 for September, and $21.12½@21.15 for October. Sales: 1,000 brls at $21.15@21.20 for September, and $18.25 seller the year.

Lard was quiet and easier at $13.30 for September; $13.45 for October; and $12.12½ for the year. Sales: 250 tcs at $12.12½ seller the year.

Wheat was moderately active, closing stronger at $1.17⅝ for September, with sales at $1.17⅛@1.17⅝. Seller the year sold at $1.16⅛@1.16⅛, and seller the month at $1.19⅛.

Corn was quiet, and ⅛@⅛c lower, closing at 68⅞@69c for September, and at 69⅞c for October.

Oats declined ⅛@⅛c under large offerings, brought out by the fine weather. Seller September sold at 36@36⅛c, and closed with sellers at the inside. Seller August sold at 40c, down to 39⅛c, closing at 39⅛@39⅛c.

Rye was active at 78⅛c for September.

Barley was ⅛@1c lower, under a slight pressure to sell, closing at $1.07 for September, and at $1.06⅛@1.07 for October.

A vessel was reported for 27,000 bu corn to Buffalo on private terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.34@2.39.

BROOM-CORN—Eastern parties are looking through the market and buying to some extent. The orders are generally small and are filled at quoted figures. It seems probable that the stock of old corn left over this season will not exceed 2,000 tons, against 6,000 tons last year. This fact, added to the prospect of a short crop, creates a very strong feeling among dealers and growers. We quote: Good to choice hurl, 12½@13½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 11½@13c; fair to good do, 10½@11c; inferior brush, 8½@9½c; crooked, 6½@8c.

BUTTER—Prices ranged substantially the same as for the past week or more, where at the moment they are steady and firm. There still are complaints of a scarcity of strictly choice butter, but of other grades there is an adequacy. Quotations are as follows: Choice to extra yellow, 24@28c; medium to good grades, 18@20c; inferior to common, 11@15c.

BAGGING—The market remains without change. Grain bags are in good demand and are strong, while other lines rule quiet and easy. We quote: Stark, 31c; Lewiston, 30c; Montaup, 30c; American A, 28c; Amoskeag, 28½c; Otter Creek, 29c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14½@15½c; do 5 bu, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do double, 25@26c; wool-sacks, 50@52c.

CANNED GOODS—The canned goods market is without change in its general features. A limited business is doing at the range of prices given below:

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.50@1.65
Peaches, 3 lb	2.60@3.00
Pears, 2 lb	1.50@1.75
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	1.45@1.60
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.10@2.25
Strawberries, 2 lb	1.50@1.75
Raspberries	1.75@1.85
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.15@1.20
Gooseberries, 2 lb	1.15@1.30
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.05@1.20
Tomatoes, 3 lb	1.50@1.70
Corn, Winslow	2.20@2.25
Corn, Oswego	1.65@1.75
Peas, 2 lb, pod	1.30@2.00
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.05@1.20
Lima beans, 2 lb	1.50@1.75
Succotash, 2 lb	1.50@1.60
Lobster, 1 lb	1.65@1.80
Lobster, 2 lb	2.75@2.90
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.00@1.10
Oysters, 2 lb, full weight	1.80@1.90
Oregon salmon, new, 1 lb	1.85@2.00
Oregon salmon, new, 2½ lb	3.10@3.20

COAL—Prices of anthracite are firm. The demand is not as active as in some past seasons at a like period, but the stock is much less, and the next change in prices will probably be in an upward direction. We quote: Lehigh, $10.00; Lackawanna, range and nut, $9.50; do, egg, $9.00; cannel, $8.00@9.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $6.00; Illinois, $4.0@5.00.

CHEESE—Quiet again prevailed in the cheese market. Prices range as before, prime factory selling at 11@12c, and lower grades at 7@10c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trade is improving. Orders are coming in from the Northwestern States, where the crops were not injured by the heavy rains. Prices were unchanged. Quotations: Acid citric, lb, $1.15@1.20; acid, tartaric powdered, lb, 56@60c; ammonia, carb, 25@30c; axle-grease, doz., $1.50@1.55; borax, ref., lb, 15@18c; blue vitriol, lb, 13@15c; cream tartar, pure, lb, 45@50c; cochineal, Hond., lb, 80@85c; chloroform, lb, $1.20@1.25; glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb, 20@30c; gum arabic, picked, 50@75c; gum arabic, sorts, 25@35c; gum camphor, lb, 28@30c; gum opium, lb, $6.50@7.00; gum shellac, lb, 75@80c; iodine, lb, $4.75@5.25; morphia, sulph., oz, $4.75@5.00; oil, castor, $1.25@1.50 per gal; do, lemon, $4.50@5.00; pottass, chlor., lb, 30@35c; potassium, iod., lb, $3.10@3.20; quinine, sulph., oz, $2.35@2.40; red precipt, lb, $1.25@1.30; root ipicac, powd., lb, $1.50@1.75; root rhei., E. I., powd., lb, $1.25@1.50; sal epsom, lb, 2½@5c; silver, cryst., oz, $1.10@1.15; soap, Castile, gen., lb, 10@14c; sulphur, lb, 4½@6c; sassafras bark, 14@15c.

FISH—Mackerel have lately undergone a marked advance at the East, and prices here are higher in sympathy. Prices of other fish remain as before. A fair amount of city and country orders were placed at the range of prices following: No. 1 white fish, ½-brl, $4.75; No. 2 do, $4.50@4.70; No. 1 trout, $3.00@3.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $ 7.50@7.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $.00@7.50; family mackerel, ½-brl, $.00@5.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.45@1.50; No. 1 bay, kits, $1.25@1.30; large family kits, $0@1.00; bank codfish, $5.25@5.50; George's codfish, $5.5 @5.75; summer-cured cod, $5.25@5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00@8.25; do ½-brl, $1.00@4.25; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.00@7.25; do ½-brl, $3.50@3.75; sealed herring, per box, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The market was in much the same position as noted in previous reports. While most descriptions were very quiet there is a firm tone to the general market, and in not a few articles the tendency is rather upward. We make no change in our list: FOREIGN—Dates, 5@6c; figs, drums, 12½@13½c; figs, layers, 16@18c; Turkish prunes, 8@9c; French prunes, 2@1 c; raisins, layer, $2.37½@2.50; loose Muscatel, $3.70@3.85; Valencia, 10½@11c; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 27@28c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 1 @ 0c; Michigan apples, 8@9c; Indiana and Illinois, 7½@8 c; peaches, halves, 9@10c; do, mixed, 8½@ c; do, pared, 0@2 c; blackberries, @9½c; raspberries, 30@31c; pitted cherries, 25@28c. NUTS—Filberts, 10@10½c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 14@15c; Grenoble walnuts, 12@18c; Brazils 7½@8c; pecans, 12@13c; Wilmington peanuts 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7c; African peanuts, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair retail request. Peaches were stronger under light offerings. The Eastern fruit-train was delayed on the road. Pears and plums were unchanged. Apples were easier, and berries steadier. We quote: Oranges, $8.00@8.50 per box; lemons, $11.00@11.50; Lawton blackberries, $4.50@4.60 per case; wild do, $1.75@2.00; peaches, 50@$2.00 per box or basket; apples, 30@50c per box; do, $1.00@3.00 per brl; choice do, $3.50@4.00; pears, 60c@$1.25 per basket; Bartlett do, $1.00@1.25 per basket; Damson plums, $2.5 per ½ bu; blueberries, $4.5 @4.00 per bu; grapes, 65@80c per basket; California Bartlett pears, $5.25@5.50 per box; muskmelons, $1.25@1.50 per crate; watermelons, choice, $15.00@20.00 per 100.

GROCERIES—Business was fair at steady and unchanged prices. We repeat our quotations of Tuesday, as follows:

RICE—Rangoon, 6½@7½c; Carolina, 7¾@8½c; Louisiana, 7½@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 33½@34½c; Java, No. 2, 30@31c; choice to fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; good to prime do, 22½@23½c; common to fair, 21½@22½c; roasting, 20@21½c; Singapore Java, 25@26c; Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Maracaibo, 24@2 c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11¾@11½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11½c; granulated, 11¼c; A, standard, 10½c; do No. 2, 10½@10 c; B, 10¼c; extra C, 10 c; C No. 2, 10c; yellow, C No. 1, 9¾c; choice brown, 9½@9¾c; fair to prime do, 8@8¾c; common do, 7½@8 c; choice molasses sugar, 9 @9½c; common to good do, 7½@8 c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 68@65c; good sugar-house sirup, 50@55c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 73@75c; do prime, 68@70c; do common to good, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, 55@60c; common molasses, 40@44c; blackstrap, 34@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 15½@16½c; cloves, 43@45c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 20@20½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; Calcutta ginger, 15½@16½c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6½c; German Mottled, 6¾@7c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4¾@5c.

HAY—Sales of old were reported at $18.00 for No. 2 timothy, and $17.00 for No. 1 prairie. Several cars of new hay were on the market, but they were in a heated condition, and buyers were afraid to handle them.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and firm at the recent advance, all the offerings being taken up. Sales were made of 100 brls at $1.13½ per gallon.

HIDES—The receipts continue moderate and the offerings are all taken by local tanners and dealers. The Eastern demand is reported less active than a week ago, the recent advance having caused many buyers to hold back. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, Aug. 14, says: "Hides are firm, with a small advance maintained in green salted. Of these there is a short supply, but yet the tanners individually pick up such small lots, and realize such unsatisfactory prices for their leather, that an advance in the hide market would instantly check business. Foreign hides are firmer, as are Texas," and quotes No. 1 green salted, 40 to 50 lb average, 8½@8¾c; heavy do, 8½@8¾c. Following are the quotations for this market: Green city butchers', 5½@6c; green cured light and heavy, 8@8½c; green calf, 12½@13c; dry flint hides, kip and calf, 16c; dry salted hides, 12½@13c; deacon skins, 45c. Hides with one grub and over are classed as damaged. Damaged stock brings two-thirds price, and branded 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts—shearlings, 40@45c; lambs, 60@70c.

HOPS—The local market remains quiet. Occasionally small sales are made at irregular prices. Wells' weekly hop circular says: "We have no change worthy of note to report since our last. Sales continue on a liberal scale at the late reduction in prices. We note one sale of 250 bales (different growths) between dealers at 20c; the pressure to sell is not so great; holders believe that unless the new crop is over-abundant prices for '74s, from the limited stock on hand, will not be much if any lower. Reports continue favorable from most all the growing districts, the unfavorable weather not as yet having done any material injury." The circular also states that a few bales of new hops have been received at New York, the quality of which is very fine. Reports from different points in New York indicate that the prospects for the crop are very promising.

LEATHER—The leather trade shows some slight improvement, but the demand is still very far from being active, and the quoted prices are only indifferently sustained:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$1.10@1.25	Line	$35@37
Calf, No. 2	85@1.05	Buffalo slaughter sole (best)	33@37
Veals, No. 1	75@1.00		
Kips	56@75	"B. A." sole	29@31
Upper, No. 1	25@26	"B. A. G. D." sole	25@27
Upper, No. 2	19@22		
Harness	31@34	Insole	23@25

OAK.

Calf	90@1.30	Harness	37@40
Kip	50@90	Sole	36@41
Upper	20@24		

FRENCH STOCK.

Calf	1.50@2.10	Kip	1.00@1.40

OILS—The demand for carbon, linseed, turpentine, and lubricating oils was satisfactorily active, but other descriptions were dull. No price changes were noted as follows: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 11@11½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 12@12½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 16@16½c; extra lard oil, $1.08@1.10; No. 1, 95@97c; No. 2, 8 @83c; linseed, raw, 75c; do boiled, 80c; whale, 76@78c; sperm, $2.25@2.35; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do, extra $1.00; do No. 1, 90c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 3 @3 c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 13@13½c; naphtha, common, 12@12½c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 22@25c.

POULTRY—Chickens were in excessive supply, and prices rule in buyers' favor. The outside quotations are seldom obtained. Turkeys were also lower. Prairie chickens sold readily when in good order, but a good many are arriving in a worthless condition. Quotations: Old chickens, $3.75@4.00; springs, $2.00@4.00; turkeys, 10@11c per lb; ducks, $3.00; prairie chickens, $4.00@3.25 per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy was active and firm at recent prices. The receipts were fair, and there were a good many Eastern orders in, which were filled at prices ranging from $2.40@2.70, the outside for prime. The improved demand from the East led dealers to think the fall trade was about to open. The new seed is coming in in fair condition, but the quality is inferior to that of last year's crop. Flax is salable at $1.60 cash, and $1.50 seller September. New has been received from Iowa. The samples show a fair quality of seed. The crop in the Southwest was injured by the rains.

SALT—Was active and firm at the recent advance. We quote: Saginaw, Onondaga, and Canada fine, $1.50; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $1.00.

TEAS—There is a continuously good demand for teas, and the market seems to be in a fair way to advance. Prices are lower than for many years, and the consumption is large. We continue to quote: GUNPOWDER MOYUNE—Choice to fancy, $1.00@1.10; good to prime, 70@80c; common to good, 40@50c; Pingsuey, choice, 70@80c; fair to good, 50@60c; common, 35@40c. IMPERIAL MOYUNE—Choice to fancy, 80@90c; good to prime, 60@70c; common, 30@40c; Pingsuey choice, 70@75c; fair to good, 50@60c; common, 40c. JAPAN—Choice to fancy, new, 85@90c; do fully fair to prime, 70@75c; do common to good, 50@60c; choice to fancy old, 70@75c; good to prime, do, 55@65c; common, 35@40c; OOLONG—Choice to fancy, 80c@$1.00; good to prime, 60@70c; common, 30@40c.

WOOD—Sells at $6.50 for beach, and at $7.50 for maple.

VEGETABLES—Were in moderate request at about recent prices: Choice potatoes, $1.25@1.50 per brl; common do, 75c@$1.00; sweet potatoes, $4.25@4.50 per brl; tomatoes, 40@75c per doz; onions, $1.75 per brl.

WOOL—There was no change in the local market. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* states: "The wool market has had a very fair week's business; in fact, quite large, considering the consumptive wants of the running spindles. This increase in the volume of trade arises more in a disposition of dealers to sell than of buyers to select. There is no positive weakness, nor any noticeable strength except a fairly firm tone on combing wools. In all other grades holders are generally disposed to make concessions where actual business will result. The sales of the week run largely to medium fleeces and combings and delaines. The range on combing and delaines is from 52c to 58c, the latter an outside price for some quite fancy and small lots. In medium fleeces the disposition to meet buyers' views has led to an inadvertent establishment of a lower basis. The purchases that are made are wholly on manufacturers' account, and are confined to just what their actual wants require. Fine wools are very inactive, as are scoured and pulled. Michigans are quoted at 44c, and No. 1 Ohios sold at 47@48c." We continue to quote: Tub-washed, strictly prime, 52@53c; do poor to good, 40@48c; washed fleece, fine, 38@40c; do medium, 41@43c; do coarse, 38@40c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 25@28c; do medium, 32@33c; do coarse, 30@33c. Sales were reported of 3,000 lbs Nebraska unwashed at 25c; 3,000 lbs medium at 31c; 1,000 lbs combing at 37½c; 25,000 lbs fine heavy washed at 40c; 10,000 lbs selected at 47c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,671	6,951	368
Tuesday	3,267	5,512	550
Wednesday	3,000	9,500	800
Total	10,938	21,963	1,718
Same time last week	15,260	27,155	1,812
Shipments—			
Monday	1,610	4,259	....
Tuesday	1,253	2,368	....
Total	2,863	6,627	....

CATTLE—There was decidedly more animation in the cattle trade to-day, and as a natural result there was developed a somewhat firmer feeling, but except for choice grades, in which there was an improvement of about an ⅛c, no perceptible advance was gained. The slight change for the better was due chiefly to the moderate receipts, through the fact that the seaboard markets wear a less discouraging look than for a number of days previous, also assisted in bringing about a favorable change. There were liberal purchases both by local and outside buyers, and sales were noted at $2.25@3.75 for poor to prime Texans; at $2.75@3.75 for poor to good stockers; and at $4.25@6.00 for ordinary to extra steers, suitable for shipment East. After all wants had been supplied, there still remained a considerable amount of unsold stock, much of it having been lying in the yards since the middle of last week. The market closed firm for fat cattle.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	$6.25@6.65
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.25@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.25@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.5@3.75

CATTLE SALES.

Number and description.	Av.	Price.
15 choice steers	1,330	$6.25
17 good steers	1,281	5.85
5 choice steers	1,273	6.00
15 choice steers	1,294	5.75
45 good steers	1,218	5.60
17 good steers	1,160	5.12½
34 medium steers	1,1 9	4.65
55 good steers	1,174	4.75
18 fair steers	1,149	4.25
30 fair steers	1,162	4.30
19 stock steers	980	4.00
85 stock steers	9.9	3.70
35 medium steers	1,115	4.65
19 cows	1,034	3.35
35 cows	985	3.25
16 cows	814	2.85
2 stock steers	1,080	4.20
13 stock steers	1,0 2	3.80
20 Texas cattle	835	3.25
30 Texas cattle	600	2.45
25 Texas cattle	716	2.65
24 Texas cattle	715	2.50
18 Colorado cattle	9 9	3.70
16 Colorado cattle	966	4.00
97 Colorado cattle	980	4.00
77 Colorado cattle	943	3.85
21 Colorado cattle	951	3.85
21 Colorado cattle	1,199	4.00
22 calves	279	4.00

HOGS—Were in more liberal supply than on the preceding days of the week, but there proved to be no surplus, about everything selling, and at quite as good figures as prevailed the day before. Light grades were quick sale at $7.85@8.00, and common to prime heavy at $7.50@7.85. Extra heavy sold at $8.00@8.35.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
46	209	$8.00	20	212	$....	18	210	$7.90
66	160	8.00	34	211	7.95	21	208	7.0
88	211	8.00	44	173	7.95	26	211	7.85
38	3 0	8.30	72	1 0	7.95	45	300	7.89
2	210	8.00	43	219	7.95	14	173	7.5
70	191	8.00	54	201	7.95	37	266	7.87½
51	314	8.35	30	223	7.95	84	256	7.75
131	189	8.00	51	183	7.95	29	210	7.75
55	188	8.00	67	192	7.95	24	299	7.75
29	215	8.00	64	178	7.90	45	283	7.70
32	314	8.35	67	181	7.90	45	267	7.50
94	211	8.00	57	217	7.90	40	280	7.50
26	186	8.00	70	181	7.90	60	211	7.40
28	190	7.95	32	199	7.90	39	262	6.75
33	287	7.95	58	195	7.90	31	130	6.75
51	217	7.95						

SHEEP—Were quiet at $3.50@4.75 for common to choice.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,173; total for the week, 8,517; the market opened moderately active at strong last week's prices for good cattle of all grades, which were scarce, and sold quickly; common stock, natives, half-fat steers, cows, and common Texans slow and not wanted; prices, ⅛@¼c; Illinois steers, 1,088, 1,242, and 1,440 lbs, at $6.00, $6.12½, and $7.10; Indiana steers, 1,020, 1,286, and 1,425 lbs, at $5.25, $6.12½, and $7.85; Ohio steers, 1,070, 1,157, and 1,475 lbs, at $5.25, $5.75, and $7.00; Texas steers, 767, 1,047, and 1,146 lbs, at $3.90, $4.50, and $5.80.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,600; total for the week, 11,800; market active on lambs; moderately so on sheep; quality generally poor. Lambs strong at last week's quotations on all grades. Indiana sheep, 80 to 94 lbs, at $4.00@5.50; Michigan sheep, 81 lbs, at $5.00; Canada lambs, 69 to 72 lbs, $6.40@6.75, majority at $6.62½.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,500; total for the week, 8,600; the market was slow for the want of stock; Yorkers, $7.75@8.00; heavy hogs, $8.15@8.40; selected singers, $8.15@8.25.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 10,711 head, and 14,051 for two days past. The market is surfeited with common, scarcely anything good being offered. Market dull and slow at a further falling off in prices; best, $7.00; medium to good, $4.00 to $6.50; common to fair, $4.25 to $5.50; bulls, $2.50 to $3.75; Texans, $2.62½ to $4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,2 5 head, and for two days past, 2,530; Yorkers, $7.45 to $8.00; Philadelphias, $8.40@8.60.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 3,700 head, and for two days past, 4,100 head; selling, $4.25 to $5.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 18.—HOGS—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 3,570 head.

CATTLE—Firmer; held higher; receipts, 2,695 head; sales of good to choice natives at $5.50@6.37½; medium to fair, $4.00@5.25; good to choice Texans, $3.65@4.12½; medium to fair, $3.00@3.35; common, $2.25@2.85; native cows, $2.2 @3.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—HOGS—Active and firm for good light; other qualities easier; common to good stockers, $6.90@7.25; common light to good light, $1.90@8.15; good to extra butchers', $8.20@8.35; bulk of sales at $8.10@8.25; receipts, 2,127; shipments, 423.

LUMBER.

Cargo lumber was dull yesterday, though several cargoes were sold, chiefly in the morning. The offerings were increased by the arrival of another fleet which was composed principally of large vessels. The presence of these large cargoes had a depressing effect on the general market, as it was difficult to dispose of them unless at a fair concession or unless the cargoes consisted of a liberal assortment of desirable lumber. Joists and scantling were slow, but old prices were obtained for all standard cargoes. Common inch was easy and probably prices were shaded to some extent. Joists and scantling sold at $8.50, and lath at $1.50. Inch strips was quoted at $8.00@13.00. Sales: Cargo L. Burton, from Manistee, 200,000 joists and scantling at $8.50; scow Gladiator from do, deck load lath at $1.50 per m; 90,000 joists and scantling at $8.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

The yard trade was active at former prices:

First clear	$45.00@46.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	43.00@44.00
Third clear, 1 inch	36.00@38.00
Third clear, thick	39.00@40.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d, rough	33.00@36.00
Clear siding, 1st and second	19.00@21.00
First common siding	17.0 @17.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	30.00@32.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	27.00@29.00
Box boards, A and B	25.00@37.00
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in	35.00@37.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
C stock boards	15.00@16.00
Fencing (16 ft.)	10.00@11.00
Common lumber, 16 ft and under	10.00@11.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 ft	11.00@15.00
Lath	1.75@2.00
A shingles	2.50@3.00

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18—11 a. m.—Markets unchanged.

FLOUR—No. 1, 27s 6d; No. 2, 25s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 11s; spring, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s 2d; club, No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 11s 6d. Corn—No. 1, 34s; No. 2, 33s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 80s. Lard, 61s@62s.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18—2 p. m.—LARD—61s 3d@62s. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18—4 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Unchanged.

LARD—60@62s.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.—Latest.—FLOUR—Extra State and Western, 27s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 to 1 spring, 10s 3d@10s 9d. Corn—Mixed, 33s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Western, 80s; Eastern, 87s 6d. Beef, 72s 6d. Lard, 61s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 54s.

TALLOW—43s.

CHEESE—Fine, 52s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 9d; spirits do, 8½d.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—MONEY—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1⅞, being ⅜ below the Bank of England rates.

CONSOLS—Money, 94 13-16@94⅞.

UNITED STATES BONDS—'65s, 107; '67s, 108⅞; 10-40s, 105; new 5s, 105⅞.

AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES—New York Central, 94; Erie, 14⅞; preferred, 31.

TALLOW—46s 6d@46s 9d.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—MONETARY COMMENTS—A dispatch to-day from London states that the market is unsteady, on account of disquieting news from Herzegovina. The theory is that the spreading of the insurrection may complicate Russia. While American securities continue strong, English consols and home values are depressed. United States 5-20s, new, show an advance of ⅛ per cent. Erie Railroad shares receded 2 per cent. New York Central & Hudson River Railroad shares have fallen off ⅜ per cent. Central Pacific 6s jumped 1⅞ per cent, with an active demand. Virginia State bonds, consolidated debt, show an advance of ⅜ per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—RENTES—66f 40c.

ANTWERP, Aug. 18.—Petroleum, 24s 6d.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—No change in domestic wool; fair demand for all kinds from manufacturers, but medium fleeces and combing and delaine fleeces are most in request, and command very full prices. Fine fleeces are more inquired for. Prices have now touched so low a point that manufacturers are purchasing with more confidence. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 46@50c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces, 43@45c; delaine fleeces, 50@55c; good lots combing, 57@59c; Western unwashed combing, 40@44c. Kentucky would bring an advance on the latter rate. Pulled wools move slowly at 37½@50c for super and X.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, $1.17½ at Parker's; refined, 11@11½c, Philadelphia delivery.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Business was moderate with commission houses, and the jobbing trade was more active. Cotton goods moved steadily at unchanged prices. Prints and ginghams were in good demand. Worsted dress goods were active. Woolen shawls were in fair request. Wool flannels were doing well, and blankets were in moderate demand. A large auction sale of ribbons and millinery goods proved a success.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—GRAIN—Market firm and quiet; holders of strictly prime ask an advance of 1@2c per bu, checking business; sales of 90,000 bu at $1.25@1.32 for No. 2 Chicago; $1.35@1.37 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.42@1.44 for No. 1 spring, and $1.48 for winter red Western afloat; also 8,000 bu Milwaukee firm half September at $1.33. Rye quiet. Barley dull and heavy. Corn is 1@2c better; fair demand; sales of 121,000 bu at 77@80c for steam Western mixed; 80@81c for fair to good sail do, and 75@76½c for heated Western mixed. Oats 1@2c better; good demand; sales of 44,000 bu at 60@68c for mixed Western, and 62@70c for white Western.

PROVISIONS—Middles quiet at 12½c for city long clear. Lard firm; sales of 200 tcs at 13 5-16@14c for prime steam, and 14½c for kettle rendered.

WHISKY—Market steady; sales of 100 brls at $1.24 per gallon.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Market steady; moderate demand; fair to good refining is quoted at 7⅞@8⅛c; prime at 8⅛c, and white Havana at 9⅞@10⅛c. Coffee—Market firm; fair demand; we quote Rio at 17⅞@20c in gold, and Maracaibo at 21½@23½c in gold.

FREIGHTS—Market lower. To Liverpool, per steam, wheat, 8½d.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; receipts, 17,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $5.00@5.60; common to good extra, $5.75@6.20; good to choice, $6.2 @6.70; white wheat extra, $6.75@7.50; extra Ohio, $6.00@7.25; St. Louis, $6.00@8.50. Rye flour unchanged.

CORN MEAL—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat fairly active; good export demand; receipts, 223,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, prime afloat, $1.32; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.35@1.37; No. 1 spring, $1.42@1.43; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.35@1.40; winter red Western, $1.45@1.46; amber Western, $1.48@1.50; white do, $1.55@1.65. Rye—Demand light, but holders firm. Barley steady; four-rowed State new September, $1.16; malt quiet and heavy. Corn active and higher; receipts, 164,000 bu; Western mixed, steam, 77@80c; do sail, 80@82c. Oats active and higher; receipts, 15,000 bu; Western mixed, $1.60@1.64; white do, 64@70c; mixed Canada, 62c.

HAY—Firm; shipping, 8.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio firm and higher; cargoes, 17⅛@20⅛c in gold; jobbing, 17⅛@21⅛c in gold. Sugar steady, with moderate demand; fair to good refining, 7⅞@8c; prime, 8⅛; Muscavado, 8 3-16; centrifugal, 9⅛@9 3-16c; refined, 10⅛@11c. Molasses—Market easier; grocery grades dull. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, 5⅛@5⅛c; refined, 11⅛c.

STRAINED RESIN—Steady; $1.65@1.70.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady; 31½c.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 21@22c.

LEATHER—Steady; Hemlock sole, Buenos and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights, 26@28½c; California do, 25@26½c; common do, 24@26½c.

WOOL—Market dull; domestic fleece, 50@53c; pulled, 30@52c; unwashed, 15@34c; Texas, 18@35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $21.40@21.45 cash; $21.20@21.50 September. Beef quiet. Cut meats dull; middles dull; city long clear middles, 11⅞c. Lard firmer; prime steam old, $14.00; new, $13.75.

BUTTER—Prime steady; others heavy; Western, 14@25c.

CHEESE—Heavy at 5@10½c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.24.

METALS—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake firm at 23@23½c. Scotch and pig-iron quiet but firm, at 24@30c; American dull and heavy, at 24@28c. Russia sheeting, 13½c in gold. Nails unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western extra, $5.75@6.25; family, $6.50@7.00.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer and higher; No. 2 amber Western, $1.45; mixed do, $1.42; No. 2 red Western, $1.42. Corn excited and higher; Western mixed, 85c. Oats steady; white Western, 66@67c; Western mixed, 63c.

HAY—Firm and active; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $23.00@30.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork firm at $22.50. Bulk meats—Market easier and quiet; city bulk shoulders, 9½@9⅛c; clear rib, 12⅛@12⅛c, loose. Bacon quiet but firm; bacon shoulders, 10½c; clear rib, 14c; hams, 15@15½c. Lard firm; refined, 14½c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western extras, 25c; firsts, 23@24c.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; crude, 5⅛@5⅛c; refined, 11⅛@12c.

COFFEE—Quiet but strong; Rio, cargoes, 17⅛@20⅛c; jobbing, 18@21⅛c.

WHISKY—Firm, at $1.21½.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 18.—FLOUR—Steady; little doing; extras, $5.25@5.75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota family, $6.25@7.25; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana do, $6.50@7.25; high grades, $7.75@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; tending downward; red, $1.42@1.46; old amber, $1.50; white, $1.60; white spring, $1.40. Rye—91@92 for new. Corn slow; yellow, 84c; mixed, 83@84c; damaged, 70@80c. Oats unsettled and declining; white, 60@62c; new, 55.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $22.00. Beef hams, 14@15c; smoked do, 14@15c; shoulders, 10⅛@10½c. Lard, $14.00@14.3⅛.

WHISKY—Western, $1.24.

BUTTER—Firm; New York State and Bradford County extras, 31@34c; firsts, 28@30c; Western extras, 27@28c; do firsts, 24@25c; rolls, extras, 24@25c; do firsts, 20@23c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm; Western, fresh, 20@21c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 18.—FLOUR—Fair demand; lower rates; $6.75@7.00.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular; new, 90c@1.40 as to quality. Corn quiet and weak; 73@75c. Oats steadier; new, 30@55c; old, 65@70c. Rye dull at 80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened dull; closed firmer at outside; $21.25@21.50. Lard dull; steam, 13½@13¾c; kettle, 14c. Bulk meats dull; a shade lower; 9½@12½c; 12½c. Bacon—Only jobbing and order trade; 9½@10c; 13¼@13½c; 13½@13¾c.

WHISKY—Active and higher; $1.19.

EGGS—Dull; 14c.

BUTTER—Steady; fair demand; Western Reserve choice, 25@28c; Central Ohio, 20@22c; medium, 18@20; common, 15@17c.

CHEESE—Fair and firm; 10½@11c.

OILS—Linseed steady and firm; 70@72c; lard steady and unchanged; $1.03@1.05.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 18.—FLOUR—Fair and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat fair and advanced 3@4c; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.45; No. 3, new, $1.36; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.51; new, $1.21½; No. 2 do, $1.29; extra, $1.52; amber Michigan, $1.46½; new, $1.43; September, $1.44½; October, $1.46; No. 2 do, new, $1.27; No. 2 red August, $1.47; September, $1.45; No. 3 do, $1.27; rejected do, $1.10. Corn fair and advanced 1½@2½c; high mixed, 75c; October, 76½c; no grade, 71½c; damaged, 69½c. Oats fair and advanced; No. 2, August, 48c; September, 43½c; October, 44c; white, new, 50c. Bran higher.

FREIGHTS—Dull and nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 260 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, none.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—FLOUR—Dull and unsettled for all grades except the best.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer, especially futures; No. 2 red winter (car lots) $1.50 cash; $1.49@1.50½ August; $1.50 September; No. 3 do $1.35. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed, 65@67c cash; 68c bid August and September. Oats—Purchases of magnitude cannot be made at the quotations; No. 2 44½@45½c cash; 44@45c August; 37½@38½c September. Rye dull and lower; 76c bid.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull; small lots, $22.00. Bulk meats nominally unchanged. Bacon steady and unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; $1.20.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 44,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 18.—SUGAR—Firm; good fair to prime, 9½@9¾c.

MOLASSES—Dull; 40@70c for common to choice.

FLOUR—Quiet; jobbing double, $5.75@6.00; treble, $6.00@7.75; choice and family, $8.00@8.50.

CORN MEAL—Dull; $3.75.

CORN—Quiet; 87@93c.

OATS—Lower; choice Galena, 66c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $22.00. Bacon dull; 10½c; 14c; 14½c. Dry salt meats, should rs quoted at 9½c. Hams—Choice sugar-cured scarce; 14½@15c. Lard dull; tierce, 14c; keg, 15c.

COFFEE—Firm; ordinary to prime, 18@20½c.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.22@1.24.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 18.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.30; No. 2, $1.21; August, $1.21½; September, $1.18½. Corn firmer; held higher; No. 2, 69c. Oats firmer; held higher; No. 2, cash and August, 39c. Barley quiet and higher; No. 2, September, $1.08½. Rye steady; fair demand; No. 1, 80c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and more active. Mess pork, $21.25. Prime lard steady at 13½@13⅞c.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 2½@2⅞c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—FLOUR—Very quiet; light receipts; Western superfine, $5.25@5.75; common extras, $6.00@6.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6.50@8.00; white wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $7.00@8.25; Illinois, $7.25@9.00; St. Louis, $7.50@9.50; fancy Minnesota, $7.50@11.50.

GRAIN—Corn—Market dull; mixed and yellow, 89@91c. Oats—Market dull; mixed and white, 60@75c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat unchanged. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats dull for old; new, unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull; standard white, car lots, 9½@9⅞c; Ohio test (110 degrees), 10½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 26,750 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 4,050 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and no sales; asking $1.35 for No. 2 Milwaukee. Corn quiet at 85c@$1.00; No. 2 mixed Western, 78c; held at 79c at close. Oats—Held above buyers' views; asking 65c for old Western; 66c for new Canada.

CANAL FREIGHTS—11 loads wheat shipped at 7½c by boats not in association.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO, AUG. 18.

ARRIVED—Prop C. Williams, Manistee, sundries; schr William Jones, Erie, coal; schr Clara Parker, Buffalo, coal; schr Two Brothers, Ludington, lumber; schr Great West, Oconto, lumber; schr Fountain City, Oconto, lumber; schr Duncan City, Duncan City, lumber; schr H. B. Burges, Ludington, lumber; schr J. R. Newland, Manistee, lumber; schr Delos De Wolf, Oswego, coal; schr Hamlin, Manistee, lumber; schr San Jacinto, Alpena, lumber; schr H. P. Baldwin, Sheboygan, lumber; schr Clara, Manistee, lumber; schr Laurina, Hamlin, lumber; schr Fleet Wing,

Buffalo, coal; schr Four Brothers, Holland, bark schr J. T. Tracy, Muskegon, lumber; schr C. Michelson, Ludington, lumber; tug Clematis, Peshtigo, towing; barge Mantene, Peshtigo, lumber; barge Advance, Peshtigo, lumber; schr El Tempo, White Lake, lumber; scow John F. Prince, Muskegon, bark; schr Gypsy, Grand River, lumber; schr Watertown, Oswego, coal; scow Granger, Paul's Pier, lumber; scow M. W. Dunham, Pike's Pier, wood; scow Madge Packard, Ludwig's Pier, lumber; tug Gen. H. E. Paine, Grand Haven, towing; barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber; barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber; barge Apprentice Boy, Muskegon, lumber; schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber; prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries; schr Emeline, Muskegon, lumber; schr Presto, Muskegon, lumber; schr Myrtie, Muskegon, lumber; schr Mongaugon, Oswego, coal; prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries; schr City of Woodstock, Oconto, lumber; schr Ethan Allen, Menominee, lumber; schr H. G. Cleveland, coal; stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries; schr Adriatic, Muskegon, sundries; schr Addie, Rodger's Pier, bark; schr Dick Somers, Cleveland, coal; schr Seventh Ohio, Pentwater, lumber; schr William Sturges, Oconto, lumber; schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, lumber; schr Willie Keller, Cedar River, lumber; schr Pilot, Muskegon, lumber; schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; prop John Pridgeon, Port Huron, sundries; prop Messenger, St. Jo, sundries; schr Argo, Horn's Pier, wood; prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber; barge Contest, Muskegon, lumber; schr Oliver Mowat, Wallaceburg, lumber; schr Hans Crocker, Pensaukee, lumber; schr Mary Man, Suamico, lumber; schr Game Cock, Muskegon, lumber; schr G. S. Pennington, Horn's Pier, wood; prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries; schr G. G. Cooper, Oconto, lumber; schr Potomac, Oyster Bay, cedar posts; schr Melvina, Muskegon, lumber; schr oCillingwood, Traverse Bay, wood; schr Ithica, Michigan City, light; schr W. H. Willard, Williams' Pier, railroad ties; schr B. Parsons, Green Bay, lumber; schr W. H. Hawkins, Grand Haven, bark; schr S. Bates, Traverse City, wood; schr Floretta, Green Bay, lumber; schr America, Sturgeon Bay, lumber; schr Ellen Spry, Buffalo, coal; scow Menominee, Pensaukee, lumber; schr Beloit, Pensaukee, lumber; prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries; schr Alaunto, Lake Shore Creek, light; schr Cornelia, Menominee, lumber.

CLEARED—Schr Thomas Sims, Ogdensburg, 13,746 bu corn; prop Java, Buffalo, 41,000 bu wheat; bark Arabia, Buffalo, 50,035 bu corn; prop Menominee, Muskegon, 10 brls flour, 17 brls lard, 9 brls pork, and sundries; barge Alert, Peshtigo, sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

Freights were dull at 2c for corn to Buffalo. Some carriers say they cannot charter at the current rates, but the offerings of vessels are large, and probably there would be little difficulty in securing a good deal of room at going rates if any one wanted to. Charters: To Buffalo—Schr City of the Straits, corn at 2c; prop Colorado, remainder cargo corn. To Kingston—Schr Trinidad, wheat at 5½c. In the afternoon the schr Favorite, for 27,000 bu corn to Buffalo.

DETROIT.

The following charters were reported on the 16th: Prop Bruno and schr Seaton take wheat to Kingston on private terms; schr Annie Falconer, same cargo, private terms; schr Olive Branch, wheat, Detroit to Buffalo, 2¾c; schr Sunnyside, lumber, East Tawas to Chicago, $1.75 per m, on rail.

CLEVELAND.

Freights on the 16th were firm at the old rates, with but few vessels in port. The following charters were reported: The steamship James Davidson, coal to Chicago at 65c; schrs Ogarita, coal to Chicago, People's Gas Company, 75c; Lewis Ross, coal to Toronto, 40c gold; King Sisters, coal to Chicago at 75c; and John Jewett, coal to Detroit at 80c.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.

The schr E. R. Blake has gone into the sectional dry-dock of Burns & Farrow to receive sundry repairs....The schrs Ithaca, D. A. Wells, and Bessie Boalt have gone into the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company to have bad leaks stopped up....The schr Dick Sommers, which was struck by lightning about a week ago, arrived here yesterday in a bad condition....The schr Alaunto, which was aground near Point Ssuble, was brought here yesterday by the tug C. Williams of Manistee. She is badly used up, and presents a woebegone appearance. Her upper works are all bursted, her stern and port-bow knocked to pieces, and other parts badly damaged....One of the tugs of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company collided with the prop Empire State Tuesday night, damaging her slightly. ....Another bridge collision, which came near being as serious as that at Van Buren-street bridge a short time ago, occurred yesterday. The schr Ostrich was run into the bridge by the tug towing her, while it was crowded with cars and other vehicles. Luckily the key of the bridge was a strong one, and the bridge was not forced open. As it was, the bridge lost part of the railing and the vessel was slightly damaged....A dispatch was received yesterday afternoon by Capt. McGraw, the owner of the bark Chicago Board of Trade, from Mr. W. Bates, Jr., who is at present in Buffalo, stating that the vessel was placed in dry-dock yesterday, and, on examination, it was found that pieces of her stern and keel were gone, and that the oakum had worked out of the garboard streak and seams for some 5 or 6 feet. If it can be proven that this damage was done previous to her going to the bottom of the lake, then the theory that she was sunk intentionally is completely exploded. It is stated that she was on the rocks at the Lime Kilns at Malden some time before she went down, and that the damage must have been done at that time....The Northern Transportation Company's stmr Champlain did not get ready to leave Monday, but will leave Saturday. She has been thoroughly overhauled and brushed up, and now presents quite an acceptable appearance. Her cabin has also been renovated, and the state-rooms newly carpeted. The Oswegatchie was to leave Ogdensburg yesterday. The Cleveland *Leader* announces the following list of Captains as far as appointed: City of New York, Waterbury; City of Concord, Harvey Brown; City of Toledo, A. Reed; Lawrence, Charles Christie; Maine, James McCormick; Milwaukee, William Leonard; Oswegatchie, Ira Bishop; St. Albans, Jason Knapp; Champlain, A. C. Chapman.

LAKE ERIE.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Bark Chicago Board of Trade is in dry-dock, and was examined this morning by the Underwriters' Committee, who find no augur-holes, but do find oakum gone and seams open in several places. The Committee report to the Underwriters in the morning, but the report is not to be made public. The vessel is a hard-looking wreck. The masts are all gone, deck bulged and twisted out of shape, and the bulwarks broken on one side. The wreckers, in raising her, tore off the rudder and stern-post, also her forefoot and a piece of the keel. The hull is sound and good for rebuilding. It is being calked, and battened up to float.

Only one grain vessel, the Bentley, arrived to-day.

FREIGHTS—Coal freights are higher; 60c per ton to Chicago has been paid, and still better rates are talked of. Canal freights broke ⅛c on wheat and corn today. A few loads were taken outside of the Association at 7½c for wheat, and 7c for corn to New York, but the Association rates are held at 8c for wheat and 7½c for corn, and it remains to be seen whether they can be maintained.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 18.—ARRIVALS—From Chicago, stmr India, with passengers and freight.

DEPARTURES—For Chicago, props Swallow, R. Prindiville; barge Keepsake, Albany.

RECEIPTS—30,000 bu wheat; 3,100 brls flour; 1,956 tons iron ore.

SHIPMENTS—500 tons coal.

FREIGHTS—Dull; no charters.

The United States stmr Michigan came into port this afternoon from a cruise up to Lake Superior. The officers had a splendid time hunting, camping out in the woods, fishing, etc. The vessel will stay here several days.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 18.—PASSED DOWN—Props Sanilac, Havana and consort; schrs Island, Queen Mary, Amelia J., Maria Scott, M. Williams, City of Green Bay, Newsboy.

PASSED UP—Props Pacific, Keweenaw; schrs Elizabeth Jones, Frances Palms, China, British Lion, Alexander, F. C. Leighton, Heather Bell, Two Fannies, Kate Kelly.

WIND—Northeast, fresh.

WEATHER—Fine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Aug. 18—10 p. m.—PASSED DOWN—Props Arctic, Montgomery, Dean Richmond, Coffinberry and barges, Yosemite and consort; schrs Home, Queen City, J. G. Jenkins, Gerritt Smith, Roscius, Laura, John G. Kolfage.

PASSED UP—Props Holland, Abercorn and barges; schrs Superior, Three Brothers.

ILLINOIS RIVER AND CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 18.—The water was drawn from the lower level of the Illinois & Michigan Canal yesterday, in order that the gates of Lock 14 might be repaired, which work it is expected will be finished day after to-morrow, when boats can again pass in and out. Fourteen feet 11 inches of water on the mitresill of Lock 15, and river slowly falling.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 18.—ARRIVED—Cayuga, Lockport, 5,500 bu corn; prop Montauk, Lockport, 800 brls flour.

CLEARED—First National, Joliet, 100,400 ft lumber; D. T. Wright, Morris, 65,752 ft lumber, 27,900 lath; prop Good, Peoria, 13,180 ft lumber; North Star, Seneca, 103,114 ft lumber; Onondaga, Morris, 55,188 ft lumber, 20,500 lath, 20 m shingles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fears are entertained that the stone-laden schooner which foundered off Muskegon with all hands a week ago, is the W. H. Hinsdale, of which Capt. John Doak was commander. Nothing has been heard from her since the late gale....The Canfield Tug Line of Manistee have contracted for a new tug to be built by Rand & Burger, of Manitowoc. It will be completed in sixty days, and will receive the engine of the tug Edwards....The Buffalo *Express* says: "The canal-boat Ed Fisk, laden with corn, sprung a leak Sunday as she was entering the canal through Slip 3. She was towed to the City Elevator to take out the dry, but the leg of the elevator penetrated but little way before striking wet grain. The boat was shoved into the slip opposite, where she sunk. Marine-Inspector George Marsh has it in charge. The corn is being got out and will be dried. It is supposed the boat struck some obstruction in the harbor."....The stmr Rothesay Castle, well known as a successful blockade runner during the War, on entering Toronto harbor Sunday afternoon with 300 emigrants on board struck a snag and sunk to the upper decks. The passengers were taken off by tugs and landed safely....The Detroit *Tribune* states that Capt. Scott of the tug Torrent, which arrived at Detroit Monday afternoon, reports that when off Sand Beach on Saturday afternoon a sudden squall blew up, in which a scow standing in shore was capsized. She blew over on her beam ends and sunk. The crew got into the yawl and made for another scow which was keeping them company, and they were taken on board. The Torrent was so far distant (about 2 miles) that the name of the unfortunate craft could not be ascertained. The path of the squall was not more than about 80 rods wide....The Port Huron correspondent of the *Free Press* states that James Hansen, the sailor injured on the schr Saveland, died Sunday. Hansen, it is learned, has a brother living in Milwaukee, who has been notified of the unfortunate sailor's death....The tugs Stark Brothers and Maxon, of Milwaukee, had a race Monday evening to reach the schr Ardent. The Maxon reached the boat first, but the Stark Brothers was so close behind, and running at such high rate of speed that she could not avoid striking the Maxon in the stern, driving the bow of the latter against the hull of the Ardent with such force as to crush her in. She soon filled with water, and had to be towed to the lumber market, where she lies water-logged, and owing to her heavy load, is in bad condition....Says the Detroit *Post* of Tuesday: "The stmr Porter Chamberlain, with eight barges in tow, was very imprudent yesterday in passing by the city so close into the docks. Her passage caused delay to all the ferries and came very near doing considerable damage to her own tow as well as to that of the prop Wetmore and consort, which were lying in the stream. As it was both tows came together, but good management on the part of the Wetmore saved any damage being done."....The Lighthouse Board gives notice that on and after Sept. 1, 1875, there will be shown from the frame beacon recently erected on the eastern pierhead entrance to Cleveland harbor, two fixed lights, one white and the other red, the white one being 9 feet vertically above the red one. The illuminating apparatus are catadioptric, and of the sixth order, lighting 180 deg. of the horizon. Beyond that are the naked lights will show dimly and warn vessels that are too far in-shore. The lights should be seen in clear weather from the deck of a vessel 10 feet above the lake, about 10 statute miles. The structure is a frame beacon, square in plan, painted black below and white above....The Ishpeming *Iron Age* has the following concerning the murder on the schr Fayette Brown, at Marquette, a week ago Sunday: "Five men were detailed to move the vessel down the dock by aid of the capstan. The murderer (William Astruph) suggested to Thomas Hanlon (the deceased) to double up on the purchase, thereby saving a little extra work, and Hanlon replied, 'You lazy son of a b—h, go to work,' whereat Astruph put his hand up to Hanlon's face, and said, 'Don't you call me that name again.' Hanlon clinched with Astruph, and, after scuffling around on the deck a few minutes, Astruph succeeded in drawing his knife, and stabbed Hanlon in the left breast. Death was not instantaneous, for Hanlon picked up a capstan-bar and dealt Han on two heavy blows on the head, felling him to the deck. No sooner had Hanlon struck the last blow than he fell back in one of the sailor's arms dead. Astruph regained his feet in an instant, and tried to get the knife again, but one of the crew, named Micheal Smith, had thrown it overboard. The wound in Hanlon's breast is between the second and third ribs, and is about an inch and a half wide. The knife penetrated the pleura, and also the inner portion of the left lobe of the left lung. The knife also penetrated the pericardium and entered the left ventricle through the heart.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S.

The opening performance of the nineteenth season at McVicker's Theatre will take place this evening, the play being a new one by Tom Taylor, entitled "Clancarty." The star will be Edwin Adams. Following is the cast:

Donough Macarty, Lord Clancarty	Edwin Adams
Sir George Barclay	W. J. Hurley
Sir John Friend	M. Moriarty
Robert Charnock	W. A. Lavell
Cardell	W. H. Seymour
Knightley	S. Eison
Rokwood	J. McKnight
Vaughan	W. L. Jones
King William III	J. Leslie Gossin
Earl of Portland	Milton Rainford
Lord Woodstock	J. Ogden Stevens
Lord Charles Spencer	George B. Waldron
James Hunt	Sidney Young
Capt. Gille	Alfred Johnson
Tremlet	
Elizabeth Spencer, Lady Clancarty	Miss Jennie Carroll
Lady Betty Noel	Mrs. Frank Murdoch
Susannah	Miss Elise Moore
Mother Hunt	Miss Emma Marble
Princess Anne	Miss Carrie Bray

HOOLEY'S.

The management of Hooley's Theatre have shown good judgment in withdrawing the play in which Dillon opened his engagement, and will present this evening and during the remainder of the week Coyne's comedy of "Everybody's Friend," with Dillon as *Major Wellington De Boots*. The farce of "Green-Eyed Granger" will also be on the bill, with Dillon as *Trotter Southdown*. The bill is one of the best that could have been presented to display the Dillon talent.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 16.—In my communication respecting the Macoupin debt, printed in your issue of this morning, the connection is lost by the omission of the third paragraph, which, as written, followed the words, "payable semi-annually," and read, "The county now propose to pay 75 cents on the dollar, with 6 per cent interest, payable annually." Also, the word *withstand*, in the last sentence but one, is printed "understand," which reverses the meaning of the sentence. A. G. D.

An Extraordinary Feat.

Albany Argus.

Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, as the boat "Good Templar" was passing under the Ferry street bridge, that spans the Erie Canal, a little daughter of the Captain of the boat (Johnson), about 11 years old, took it into her head to swing from one of the iron rods of the bridge, and before she could release herself the boat passed on, and left her suspended over the water. Her cries attracted the attention of the workmen engaged upon Gen. Rathbone's new foundry, but her position was such that it seemed almost impossible to render her any assistance, she being about midway under the bridge, and the only alternative left her, apparently, was to drop into the canal, and take chances of being rescued by some of the spectators. This she would not do, yet it was but a question of time before she would be compelled to relinquish her hold and drop exhausted into the canal. At this juncture relief came to the little sufferer. A man named Michael Casey, residing on Ferry street, seeing the crowd, had come to learn the cause of the excitement. A glance was sufficient. With a coolness worthy of record, he divested himself of coat, hat and boots, and getting down the side of the bridge, took a flying leap, and caught the iron rod on which the little girl was suspended. He then "walked" hand over hand until he reached her, and having got his arm around her waist, lowered her down until she rested her arms on his feet. In this way he returned to the towpath side of the canal and deposited his charge in safety on the bank. It was a herculean task, and one which would reflect credit upon a professional gymnast, not to speak of the coolness and courage displayed by Mr. Casey.

Two White Women Sold at the Door of a Missouri Court-House for Five Cents.

Springfield (Mo.) Leader.

The sale of the two miserable creatures, Mollie Mitchell and Ida Jones, alias Lask, did not take place according to the announcement made some weeks ago, on account of their being non est when the time arrived. They turned up a few days since, and this morning were duly offered to the highest bidder at public outcry at the front door of the Court-House. This kind of property does not seem to be in much demand, at least when offered in a public way. Mary was first presented. She stood up before the glaring crowd with the nonchalance of a brazen statue. The auctioneer spoke eloquently of her valuable qualities, but did not receive a bid. Mary retired apparently disgusted, Ida then came forward with agile step and smiling face. The officer again and again asked, "How much?" After complimentary remarks to several gentlemen, Ida pointed to Bud Fagg and said: "That's the fellow I want to go with." Bud bid 5 cents. No one seemed willing to advance on this, and she was knocked down to him. He borrowed a nickel from Judge ——, and took possession of his property. Bud only intended to buy one, but subsequently learned that the sale embraced the whole of 'em.

This is a serious subject. It is almost incredible that such things could be in this enlightened land of churches and benevolent societies. We shall not undertake to say who is to blame but there is certainly a screw loose in society when such facts exist.

Swallowed Spectacles.

A Paris correspondent writes: "Another rival to the man who swallowed a fork last year has just come to hand. A poor fellow named Venet has been admitted to the hospital here on account of having swallowed a pair of spectacles. It appears he partook one day rather freely of a dish of mushrooms, and having reason to suspect after having eaten them that they were poisonous, he attempted to bring on a fit of vomiting. Not succeeding in his first effort, he renewed the attempt by thrusting his spectacles down his throat. A gasp—a gulp—and down went the spectacles, and there they remain at the present. As the frames are of silver, no danger of poison is apprehended, but the poor fellow's condition is, nevertheless, a desperate one."

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Why It Is an Object for Country Postmasters to Sell Them.

Singular Provisions of the Recent Act Fixing Percentages.

The Government Subjected to a Constant Loss of Money.

Chicago Suburban Postmasters Admonished.

The last Congress passed some very foolish acts. If the authors of some of these acts had possessed the genius of all the ages, they could not have succeeded in incorporating so much consummate nonsense within so few lines as is contained in some of the acts relating to postal matters. One of them, and for a long time considered one of the most flagrant botch of them all, was an act placing an exorbitant and unjustifiable postage-rate on newspaper mail-matter. But the scarlet hue of this wrong pales in the light of another clause in the same act, approved June 23, 1874,

REGULATING THE SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS.

Had it been drafted with all the adroitness of a cool, calculating robber, it could not have ended more effectually in a clear, palpable steal from the United States Government. In looking it over carefully, in full view of many of the examples which a year's trial of it has given rise to, the conviction that it was a fraud from the beginning seems forced upon every one. The clause referred to is found in Sec. 11 of the act amending Secs. 63, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, and 86 of an act approved June 8, 1872. For convenience let Sec. 81, which reads as follows, be taken as a fair example of the whole:

SEC. 81. That the compensation of the Postmaster at New York City shall be $6,000 per annum, and the respective compensations of Postmasters of the first, second, and third classes shall be annual salaries, assigned in even hundreds of dollars, and payable in quarterly payments, to be ascertained and fixed, by the Postmaster-General, from their respective quarterly returns to the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, or copies or duplicates thereof, for four quarters immediately preceding the adjustment or readjustment, by adding to the whole amount of box rents, not exceeding $1,000 per annum, commissions also not to exceed $2,000 per annum on the other postal revenues of the office, at the following rates, namely: On the first $100 per quarter, 50 per centum; on all over $100 and not over $400 per quarter, 40 per centum; on all over $400 and not over $2,400 per quarter, 30 per centum; and on all over $2,400 per quarter, 10 per centum. And in order to ascertain the amount of the postal receipts of each office, the Postmaster-General may require Postmasters to furnish duplicates of their quarterly returns to the Auditor at such times and for such periods as he may deem necessary in each case; *Provided*, That whenever, by reason of the extension of free delivery of letters, the box-rents of any post-office are decreased, the Postmaster-General may allow, out of the receipts of such office, a sum sufficient to maintain the salary thereof at the amount at which it had been fixed before the decrease in box rents.

It will be seen that the highest possible salary attainable under this act is $4,000, with the exception of the New York factotum, whose salary is fixed by the act at $6,000. And this salary is built up out of the income on box-rents and percentage on the sales of postage-stamps.

TAKING THE CHICAGO OFFICE

as an example, the following are the facts: Postmaster McArthur is entitled to $2,000 of the $10,000 paid as box-rents, and also to no more than $2,000 percentage on the sale of stamps, as prescribed in the act. During the first month of the year he sells more than sufficient to make up his percentage of $2,000, and consequently he cares not how much or how little he may sell during the remainder of the year. Though he may sell a million dollars' worth, it will not increase his salary one cent more than $4,000. Taking

A POSTMASTER IN A SMALL TOWN

as an example in contradistinction to the Chicago chieftain, the following are the facts: He may or may not receive as high a sum as $2,000 for box-rents, but for convenience sake allow that he does receive that much. His sale of stamps is necessarily limited, and as an increased sale increases his salary it is natural for him to look about him for an increased sale. The percentage which goes to make up his salary is so large that he can afford to sell them at a considerable reduction and yet make a large profit. The law allows him 50 per cent on the first $100. If he chooses he may sell this amount of stamps at 10 per cent off, and still be makes $40 by the job. He may do the same thing with any larger amount, and continue to make money off every $100 worth that he sells. Nearly all small country-town postmasters are engaged in some sort of business, very often it happens to be a drug-store. Perhaps the Postmaster runs short of money, or wishes to make his purchases from the wholesale-dealer in town at a reduced rate, and he

SENDS HIM POSTAGE-STAMPS

to pay for his goods. In this event, if he buys say $300 worth of goods, he pays for them just what costs him $180, for he receives 40 per cent, or $120, from the sale of the stamps. This is but one of the manifold ways which were adopted throughout the States by country Postmasters within a week after the act went into force. The Postmaster-General was not slow to see this leakage, and accordingly, on the 1st of October, 1874,

AN ORDER WAS PROMULGATED

making this practice a misdemeanor, subject to a punishment of immediate removal. But the inducements were so great that the order appears to have had but little effect, and the violation is almost as wide-spread as if no such order had ever been issued. The country has already lost an immense revenue in this manner, and the loss still goes on unrestricted. In the City of New York it is estimated that at least 100,000 business men of various capacities live in the suburbs outside the city, and in all probability at least three-fourths, if not a greater proportion of them buy their stamps from their country Postmasters. In the neighborhood of all large cities there exists a similar state of affairs, showing conclusively that the total loss to the Government can in no way be overestimated. It is a continual leakage of which it is utterly impossible to make any close estimate. It can only be guessed at, and then only as one might guess at the number of visible stars in the firmament.

The Post-Office Department has made very laudable efforts to stop these practices, and has succeeded in only a very mild degree, as one might readily expect, owing to the looseness of the law. A few mornings ago a telegram from Washington announced that forty-one Postmasters had been discharged for these practices, but they were in all likelihood some of the smallest pilferers. The big thieves seldom get caught.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OBSTACLES

in the way of prosecuting these offenders lies in the inability of the Special Agents to discriminate in all the cases which are called to their notice. A country Postmaster may be a next-door neighbor to a business man doing a large business in town, who in his business may require a vast number of stamps. For the sake of increasing the salary of his friend, the merchant purchases all his stamps at his country residence instead of buying them in town. The increased revenue of the office over that of the previous year or quarter calls the attention of the Special Agent to him, but the Agent sees at once that no blame can attach to the Postmaster. As it is exceedingly hard to find a Postmaster guilty of bad faith in this respect, the number of removals on account of it must be very small. The Postmasters of

DESPLAINES, GLENCOE, AND BLUE ISLAND

have recently been reported by Special-Agent Hadley, but, as they have not been guilty of any gross misdemeanors, they will likely escape unpunished.

Sec. 81, above quoted, refers merely to first, second, and third-class Postmasters. In Sec. 82 the provision for fourth-class Postmasters is even more liberal, being 60 per cent on the first $100, 50 per cent on the next $300 or less, and 40 per cent on the excess of $400 per quarter. The number of fourth-class-Postmasters is legion, and all these large percentages are continually taking money from the Government Treasury.

In view of such enormous leakages as these, it is almost impossible to conceive that all these defects were not plainly seen by the author of the act; indeed, it looks as if a knowledge of these defects had formed a frame-work for the entire act. The loss has already been immense, so immense as to compel the next Congress to take immediate action for the repeal of the act.

A Clever Piece of Jugglery.

A "materialized spirit" was shot in St. Louis the other evening; a skeptic offering $50 for the privilege. This is the test to which their mediums have been challenged to submit their apparitions, but the result will not be a whit more satisfying of their spiritual character. The preparations made for the experiment were elaborate, and took place in the presence of a small audience, consisting of a few believers and reporters of all the St. Louis papers. The medium, W. C. Clark, stripped naked before several reporters and the skeptic, Henry Timkens, then dressed himself in a white shirt, white linen trousers, and white hose, provided by Timkens. The cabinet, which had been put together expressly for the occasion, and was a simple shell of plain boards, was examined at the last moment before Clark's entrance. Timkens had brought a brace and bit, and bored holes in the floor of the cabinet, through which he passed stout cords. The medium took his seat on the floor, with his back against the wall farthest from the materialization aperture, and Timkens proceeded to cord him down; binding each leg above and below the knee; tying his hands together, drawing them down to the bottom of the box, passing the rope through and fastening it, as in all these bindings, on the outside; the body and neck were likewise tied against the end of the box. Timkens was sure after this that he shouldn't shoot the medium, at all events, and the door was shut. In three minutes there was rapping all around the box, then a period of silence, then suspicious creaking, as of cords, and in half an hour, while the company were making horrid music, the curtain moved aside and an unearthly countenance appeared. It seemed, says a reporter, like that of a Greek statue, its features clear, distinct, and moveless as marble; it was illumed by a soft light; the eyes were wide open, but there was "no speculation" in them. The whole company had gazed at the ghostly face for some time when a friend of Timkens fired his rifle. Not the least impression was produced upon the mysterious face, which remained a few seconds before the curtain slid across and hid it. When the door was opened, several minutes after, Clark was found just as Timkens tied him, though the cords had evidently been strained a little. He was very much exhausted. The reporters say that they don't see how there could have been any imposition about this. The rifle-ball certainly went through the face, whatever it may have been, for it was found in a board on the wall behind the cabinet, through which it had passed in range with the aperture at which the face appeared. For our part, it strikes us this face was a mask. It is true it would be difficult for a medium to smuggle in a mask under such close tests, but jugglers, like the young Hermann, for instance,—conquer greater difficulties. The description indicates a mask. The creaking of cords indicates that the medium got loose enough to display a mask. After it was done, he slipped into his knots again and secreted his mask about his person. And we do not learn that Clark was stripped *after* the experiment.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call upon their family physician, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present, alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss Lorinda E. St. Clair, Shade, Athens County, O.:

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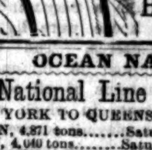
I subscribe myself, Mr. Editor, a devoted friend to that which may honor God and benefit mankind. CARROL LAMB,

271 South Clark street, Room 7, Chicago.

SHIRTS.



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THE QUEEN, 4,471 tons....Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 a. m.
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PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): First cabin, $110 and $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $2[illegible], with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
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MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of 260 pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (post-paid) for Fifty Cents. Address DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, 12 North Eighth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

AMUSEMENTS.

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May be applied to personally or by letter, for Lectures on the following subjects:
THEMES CONNECTED WITH
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[These Twelve Lectures on Authors and Books, consisting largely of Personal Recollections, will be delivered as a course of Twelve, Six, or Four, as may be selected, or as separate Lectures.]

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Charles Lamb and His Friends.
The importance of a more earnest regard for and study of English Literature. Lamb's place in Letters. The story of his life. His devotion to his insane sister. His companionship with the authors of his time. Their record of him. Anecdotes of his eccentricities. Estimate of his various writings.

LECTURE II.
Sydney Smith and His Work in Life.
Smith's early days and struggles. His career of usefulness as a curate in Salisbury Plain. Editorship of the Edinburg Review. His manly character as a reformer. His principal writings and their effect on his time. His transcendant wit and humor. Anecdotes and illustrations of his peculiar genius. His example of what may be done by a cheerful, persistent leader in all good works.

LECTURE III.
Christopher North, with Personal Recollections.
Biographical sketch of Prof. Wilson ("Christopher North") editor of Blackwood's Magazine. His life among the hills in the Lake Country. His fame as an athlete. His scholarship. His friends, De Quincey, Wordsworth, Southey, Lamb, and other famous men. His career as a bold and pungent editor. His oratorical skill. His following as a teacher of youth. A visit to him in 1847, when he described at length his old friend, Sir Walter Scott.

LECTURE IV.
Alfred Tennyson, the Man and the Poet.
Tennyson's claim as a poet on the world's regard. His early days of preparation and determination. His onward march to the temple of fame. Wordsworth's choice of him as a successor to the Laureateship. His great learning. His habits of composition. His manner of reading his poems aloud. His daily life. Various visits to him described.

LECTURE V.
Fiction and Its Eminent Authors.
Importance of novels. Their rise in public estimation. Bad ones denounced. History of some early attempts in fiction. The great authors of our time: Scott, Cooper, Dickens, Thackeray, Hawthorne, "George Eliot." Personal description of their habits and composition. Anecdotes of James, Bulwer, Marryatt, Lever, and others. The harm bad French novels have accomplished. The need of a better School of Fiction. Faith in the future of American novel-writers.

LECTURE VI.
Literary and Artistic Society in London Twenty-five Years Ago.
London as a great centre of art and literature. Famous writers living there a quarter of a century ago. Rogers' celebrated breakfasts described. The persons one met there every week in the season. Dinners at the houses of authors and artists. Meeting with Dickens, George Macdonald, Adelaide Proctor, Mrs. Browning, Robert Browning, Jenny Lind, Adelaide Kemble, Thomas Carlyle, Mrs. Basil Montague, and Thackeray. Famous actors. The opera. Influence of London on the world.

LECTURE VII.
William Wordsworth, with Recollections of the "Lake Country" of England.
Wordsworth's exalted place in English literature. Early judgments on his poetry. His courage and belief in himself. Influence of Nature on the Poet's mind. His home among the hills. His everyday life at Rydal. A visit to his cottage in 1847. His conversation and manner described. The watchful care of his sister, Dorothy. Sketches of other members of his family. The Poet's later years, and his manner of reciting his own poems. His assured fame.

LECTURE VIII.
De Quincey, the English Opium Eater.
The great Masters of English Prose. De Quincey, the impassioned dreamer and scholar. His intimacy with the authors of his time. His habits of opium-eating and its effect on his plans of writing and study. His prominent works. His generosity to brother authors in want. His solitary rambles in Westmoreland and Cumberland. His wonderful style. The story of his early and later years. Incidents in his literary career. His eccentricities. A visit to him described. The moral of his life.

LECTURE IX.
Keats and Shelley, with the Story of Their Lives.
Their career as boys, and the early impressions they produced among their contemporaries. Readings from their poems. Their friendships with leading writers. Description of both poets from those who have known them intimately. Anecdotes and reminiscences from school-mates and teachers. Their love for each other. Their struggles and disappointments. Their early death in a foreign land.

LECTURE X.
Longfellow, the Poet and Scholar; with Personal Sketches.
Importance of cultivating our own authors. Longfellow's peculiar genius. His atmosphere of song. His perfection as an artist. His early application as a student. An account of the circumstances which inspired many of his best poems. His influence in the world. Quotations from his works. His merit as a translator and prose writer. His popularity in both hemispheres. Recitation of an unpublished poem, still in manuscript.

LECTURE XI.
Campbell and Hood.
The proper reading of poetry. Campbell's early fame. Immediate popularity of "The Pleasures of Hope." Influence of Campbell's patriotic pieces. Specimens of his most characteristic poems. His life-story from his student-days to his death.
Thomas Hood's place in English literature. His mission of cheerfulness. What he has done to help mankind. His principal writings. His friends and companions. His opponents. The interesting events of his life.

LECTURE XII.
William Cowper, and His Peculiar Influence On the World.
Biographical record. His life-long sorrows and compensations. His love of Liberty, and his efforts for Universal Brotherhood. Permanent effect of his writings. His wit and good sense. Popularity of "John Gilpin," and other pieces. His excellence as a Letter Writer. Quotable passages from his Poems in universal currency. His recognition everywhere.

THREE MISCELLANEOUS LECTURES.
I. A Plea for Cheerfulness.
Gloomy countenances prevalent in America. What is the cause? Anecdotes of dolorous people. Anecdotes of hopeful ones. Proverbial Fallacies. Why as a hygienic duty is it better to laugh than to cry? The common fault of borrowing trouble. The Art of Happiness. The Apostles of Cheerfulness in Literature; Dickens, Hood, Sydney Smith, Irving, Walter Scott and others.

II. Masters of the Situation.
How to do it and how not to do it. True mastery never the result of accident. Illustrations of failures and successes in the various walks of life. Nothing accomplished without preparation and earnest study. Triumphs in art, in literature, on the stage, at the bar, the result of enthusiastic effort. Edmund Kean, Napoleon, Charles Dickens, and other masters. The demand in America for thoroughbred men and women.

III. Rufus Choate, the Eminent Advocate and Scholar.
The importance of good public speaking. Choate's school-boy life in Essex. Student life at Dartmouth College. Early training as an orator. Courtesy of the great lawyer to younger men at the bar. His magnetism and supremacy before the Judges. His personal appearance in the courts described. Accusations against him proved false. His devotion to letters. Famous passages from his lost lecture on the Sea, recalled from memory. His unrivaled eloquence. His classical attainments. His death the result of overwork.

N. B.—Mr. Fields will visit the West during the month of October, and has already been engaged to lecture in some of the principal places. Mr. Henry L. Slayton, 122 LaSalle-st., Chicago, is authorized to act for Mr. Fields.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT
By WM. H. PILCHER, assisted by Messrs. W. H. Stanley, late Tenor Primo Kellogg Opera-Troupe, and E. Hale, Basso Trinity Church, at Third Unitarian Church, corner Laflin and Monroe-sts., this evening, Aug. 19, at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets, 50 cents.
The following is the programme:
PART I.
1. Overture—"Maritana"..........Wallace
Mr. W. H. Pilcher.
2. "Let Me Like a Soldier Fall"..........Wallace
Mr. W. H. Stanley.
3. Grand Sonata in F, Op. 1..........Thayer
(a.) (Canon) Allegro Maestoso.
(b.) Alla Pastorella.
(c.) Andante. (God Save the King.) Variations.
(d.) Finale. Allegro Maestoso.
Mr. W. H. Pilcher.
4. Duet—"Profugo Rejetto"..........Flotow
Messrs. W. H. Stanley and E. Hale (Basso Trinity Church.)
PART II.
5. (a.) "The Dying Poet." (Meditation)....Gottschalk
(b.) Concert variations (on "The Star Spangled Banner")..........Buck
Mr. W. H. Pilcher.
6. (a.) "My Arms"..........Handel
(b.) "Sound an Alarm."
Mr. W. H. Stanley.
7. Overture Semiramide..........Rossini
Mr. W. H. Pilcher.
Finis.

AMUSEMENTS.

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An Entire Change! Immense Success of the Great Bill of the Season!
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, LADIES' NIGHT.
Everything New! Read! Read! Only week of Felix Regamy's Mammoth Tableau of the
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Look at the list of Olio Stars: SENATOR BANKS, CHAS. O. WHITE, GRIFFIN and RICE, BARNEY and DELLA FERGUSON, BEN DODGE, FRANKIE KING SARBRO, the CAWTHORN CHILDREN, nightly received with tumultuous mirth. The performance concludes with Bishop's entirely new Star Drama, HAND AND GLOVE. Remember, the entire olio of stars presented at each performance. Remember, this is the Coolest Theatre in the World.

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Doors open at 7¼; begins at 8. Clark st. near Randolph, opposite Sherman House.
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HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Entire Change of Bill. Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee, the Eminent Comedian,
Mr. John Dillon,
In his great character of MAJOR DE BOOTS, in the brilliant comedy of
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To conclude with the screaming farce of GREEN-EYED GRANGER. Mr. Dillon as Trotter Southdown.

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Opening of the Nineteenth Season. Everything New, Chaste, and Elegant.
EDWIN ADAMS
AND THE NEW COMPANY
In TOM TAYLOR'S New Historical Drama,
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Sale of Tickets will commence Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

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The School of Letters, the Scientific School, and the Grammar School of Racine College will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15.
The restoration of Taylor Hall, with many improvements, and a new Laboratory and Gymnasium which are to be finished before the term opens will add much to the advantages of the institution.
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A Family School for Girls. A quiet Christian Home, with best educational advantages, is provided in this school. It is also especially recommended to the notice of young ladies who have graduated from other schools, for its very superior
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And for the facilities it affords in availing themselves of the Concerts, Lectures, Art Galleries, and Museums of Boston. References to patrons; also, circulars will be furnished on application to the Principal.
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THE CUTHBERT CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
St. Louis, Mo., will open Sept. 13, in connection with Mrs. Eugenia Cuthbert's Seminary for Young Ladies. Instruction thorough in all branches, theoretical as well as practical, conducted upon European systems. Terms moderate. For circulars, containing all information, address ARTHUR J. CRESWOLD, Director, Sixteenth and Pine-sts., St. Louis, Mo.

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Seminary of the Sacred Heart,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Offers to young ladies all the advantages of a solid and refined education. Day scholars are admitted to the classes with the boarders. For particulars apply to the LADY SUPERIOR, 484 West Taylor-st. Classes resumed Wednesday, Sept. 1.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 52 West Forty-seventh-st., between Fifth and Sixth-avs., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1875. Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st. (Central Park). The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875. A Kindergarten will be opened Oct. 5. Pupils will report for classification Sept. 28 and 29. Address until Sept. 10, Navesink, New Jersey.

MRS. FAITH C. HOSMER AND MISS E. H. ROCKWELL'S Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Springfield, Mass., reopens Sept. 16. Thorough instruction and home comforts. Send for circular.

SOUTH SIDE SEMINARY, 460 MICHIGAN-AV.—Mrs. H. SIMONS, Principal—The school will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 7, with a full corps of teachers. A graduating class is now forming. For circulars apply as above.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY.
A college preparatory school for boys. Fall term begins Sept 9. A. R. SABIN, Principal.

WEST END INSTITUTE, MRS. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†11:00 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:30 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	*9:45 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:45 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	11:00 p. m.	§5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	*9:15 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	*9:45 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	*10:10 p. m.	[illegible]
b Geneva Lake Express	*3:30 p. m.	[illegible]
b Geneva Lake Express	*4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
b Geneva Lake Express	*4:15 p. m.	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Lake-st., Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main line)	*5:00 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§5:15 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:25 p. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

*Sunday Ex. ‡ Saturday and Sunday Ex.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS

and Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Lines. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st., and corner Michigan-av. and Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 noon	*3:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	*9:00 p. m.	§7:00 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	*12:30 noon	*3:10 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	*9:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	*3:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 noon	*3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via main line	6:40 a. m.	6:20 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express, via air line	9:00 a. m.	6:50 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily, via main line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Michigan Accommodation, via air line	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express, via main line and air line	†10:20 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

†Daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ‡Daily, except Sunday and Monday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Division, Passenger	*8:20 a. m.	*7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ripon, Oshkosh & Green Bay, through Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa; also Menasha and Stevens Point, Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, through Express	†9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:30 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	*8:40 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	*8:30 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	*8:40 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Springfield and Peoria Express	*8:30 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	*8:40 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	*8:40 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:25 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*9:25 p. m.	*6:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p. m.	*9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:25 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	*7:25 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:25 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	*2:40 p. m.
Texas Express	†10:00 a. m.	†7:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	*4:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:25 p. m.	*6:35 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	*2:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*12:20 noon	*8:30 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

From Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*8:40 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passenger depot, corner Chicago-av. and Larrabee-st.; freight and ticket-office No. 46 Clark-st., next to Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	9:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Byron Passenger	3:00 p. m.	10:45 a. m.
Elgin Passenger	5:25 p. m.	8:45 a. m.
Itasca Passenger	6:25 p. m.	6:40 a. m.
Sunday Passenger	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*8:40 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Mail	*4:55 a. m.	*6:10 p. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from rear of Exposition Building and depot foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 101 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

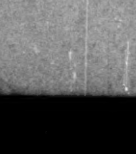
	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, Sundays Excepted	8:45 a. m.	7:10 p. m.
Express, Daily	8:30 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:15 a. m.

SCALES.



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FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The fourth Oak Park concert, under the direction of Hans Balatka, takes place this afternoon, beginning at 4:30.

Frank Glossop has just published the first number of the *Hotel World*, a weekly sheet devoted to the dissemination of information concerning hotels, amusements, etc.

Donations of fruit or flowers left at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms this morning before 10 o'clock will be distributed, by the ladies interested, in the hospital work, among the inmates.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was, at 8 a. m., 65 degrees; 10 a. m., 65; 12 m., 67; 3 p. m., 69; 8 p. m., 68.

The Woodenware Manufacturers' Association was in session yesterday at the Grand Pacific, fixing rates and percentages, and transacting other business incident to the trade.

C. W. Colehour yesterday deeded a lot in South Chicago to the Astronomical Society of this city, as a contribution towards the endowment fund for the Observatory. Next.

An intemperate man, named H. Bach, a dyer, 35 years old, died suddenly yesterday at No. 97 South Clinton street, where he had been rooming for about two months. He had been subject to delirious fits.

Mr. John A. Agee is now in the city, for the purpose of soliciting for the Lincoln (colored) Institute of Jefferson City, Mo., which desires to raise money to build a dormitory. Mr. Agee's credentials are unquestionable, and the institution he represents is doing a good work.

In conversation yesterday Gen. Webster, Collector of Internal Revenue, remarked that The Tribune correspondent who said that he had reappointed a man who had formerly been a Ganger, was entirely mistaken. He has, he says, never nominated a man for that office who ever held it before.

All persons concerned in the establishing of a new weekly paper in the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church, making Chicago the centre of publication, are hereby invited to attend a meeting to be held for that purpose to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, in St. Peter's Mission Chapel, 143 State street.

The ladies of the Flower Mission made up and distributed nearly 800 bouquets yesterday. Flowers are now being received in so great profusion as to require more help for their arrangement. All who are willing to assist in this work are invited to report at the rooms of the Athenæum, Nos. 63 and 65 Washington street, Wednesday morning.

The American Electrical Society held its monthly meeting in Union Building last evening, Col. J. J. S. Wilson in the chair. After some routine business, the subject was discussed of forming local electrical societies in the chief telegraphic centres of the United States, and making the meetings of the National American Electrical Society annual instead of monthly. The meeting adjourned until Wednesday, the 25th, at 2 p. m., for further consideration of the subject.

The Managers of Central Park Drive propose to have a quiet matinee soon, and that the ladies may be encouraged to participate offer the freedom of the track to any who may wish to ride or drive until that time. No lady will, however, be permitted to use it unless she be alone or accompanied by a lady companion. The Managers hope that, in offering the advantages of the Drive to the ladies, they may be rewarded by seeing them inspired with confidence sufficient to handle their own teams. Tickets of admission may be had of any of the Directors.

Collector Webster, Deputy-Collector Campbell, and a considerable number of other revenue officials, were present yesterday at the sale of the property of the Calumet River Distilling Company. The sale was made at the instance of the Internal Revenue Bureau, to whom the Company owed some $50,000 in taxes. The personal property of the Company was first sold: it comprised a lot of grain, some coal, a pair of mules, some office furniture, etc. The lot brought about $3,000. The realty of the concern was then put up, and Mr. Plows, who was supposed to act for the former owners, bid $10,000. Gen. Webster rather laughed at this, and promptly bid $47,000 on behalf of the Government. Mr. Plows might have been astonished at this sudden raise, but he afterwards bid it in at $47,500, which sum added to the amount received from the personal property, covered the Department's claim for taxes.

AN UNJUST ARREST.

A clear case of mistaken identity was passed upon yesterday morning by Justice Kaufmann, at the West Side Police Court. Two industrious and honest boys, sons of Officer Householder, whose Christian names are John and Charles, were returning from a ball match at the corner of Wentworth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, Tuesday afternoon, and shortly after 5 o'clock passed by a saloon on Maxwell street, when a German woman ran out and accused them of entering her house and stealing some clothing. Seeing that the woman had made a mistake, John Householder endeavored to assure her to that effect, but she persisted in the accusation, and he left his name and address, and told her to send for him if she desired to. Sure enough, about 8 o'clock the same evening, the boys were arrested at the instance of the woman, and shortly afterward released on bail. In court yesterday, the woman said her place was entered and robbed between 4 and 5 o'clock, and about thirty witnesses, mostly young men who had engaged in the ball-game with John Householder, were ready to testify that the accused had not left the ground until after 5 o'clock, thus showing a clear alibi. But one witness was enough for the Court, who promptly discharged the boys. John Householder is employed in The Tribune press-room, and is a trusty and faithful young man. The woman certainly acted very hastily in the matter.

GRIMWOOD.

AN EXTRACT FROM HIS DIARY.

Further advices from Michigan give additional particulars of the finding of Grimwood's body. A reporter of the *Journal* who was dispatched to the place where the body is buried yesterday sent the following telegram to his paper from Whitehall, Mich.:

Your representative has arrived at this point in his search for the body and personal effects of the unfortunate reporter-aeronaut, Newton S. Grimwood. Assisted by gentlemen interested in the case, he will immediately proceed to Stony Creek, 14 miles above Whitehall. Two miles from this place, in Claybank Cemetery, the body is buried. The trip will be made by a team, the body disinterred, suitably encased, and conveyed by a tug to Muskegon or Grand Haven, where connection will be made with the Goodrich line of steamers, or the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, reaching Chicago early to-morrow morning. The private notes, papers, and sketch of the fatal trip, of which only meagre extracts have been made, have been secured and will be given to the public from the original note-book in to-morrow's *Evening Journal*, if connections can possibly be made for Chicago to-day.

An inquest was held on the body of Mr. Grimwood before Justice Tapley, of Claybanks Township, shortly after its discovery Monday evening, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the theory that it was the remains of the companion of Donaldson in his last aerial voyage.

There is much interest taken in the discovery by all the cities and towns along this side of the lake.

There are also rumors afloat concerning Prof. Donaldson's body, which old vessel men say must drift ashore near the locality where Grimwood was found. It is said that a floating body had been seen off the shore north of this place by some vessel men, and that a tug was afterwards sent out to endeavor to secure it. Parties also say that the balloon has been seen on the lake, but these reports are probably unfounded in fact.

As further identification of the remains, if any were needed, it is stated that the young man's fruit-knife and a field-glass were found on his body. The *Journal* publishes the following notes made by Grimwood while in the balloon and found on his body:

UP IN A BALLOON.

From the earliest days of childhood, I have always had a presentiment that, some time, sooner or later, I was bound to *rise*. There are some people who make sport of presentiments, but, after all, a presentiment is a handy thing to have around. Where would I have been to-day if I hadn't had a presentiment? In accordance with my presentiment, I have risen, as it were, to a "point of order." Like a great many politicians, I rise by means of gas.

I regret the fact that there are only two of us,—Prof. Donaldson and myself,—as I would like to belong to the "upper ten." Prof. Donaldson seems to be a very pleasant gentleman, although a philosopher and aeronaut.

Although it is scarcely an hour since I struggled into eminence, the restraints of my position are already beginning to be irksome to me, and wear upon my spirits. I cannot help reflecting that, if we fall, we fall like Lucifer, out of the heavens, and that upon our arrival upon earth, or rather upon water,—for we are over the middle of Lake Michigan,—we would be literally dead.

There are many reports of floating bodies seen along the shore near where Grimwood's was found, and the expectation of finding Donaldson's remains is indulged in. So far there is nothing definite about any of the rumors.

Mr. Grimwood, the father of the deceased, got here yesterday, and will await the arrival of his son's body.

The rewards offered for the recovery of the bodies of either Donaldson or Grimwood, or both, amount to $700 in all. Manager Coup, of Barnum's show, officially offered $500, the *Journal* office $100 for Grimwood, and Prof. King, the aeronaut, $100. Mr. Beckwith is entitled to the money, and should receive it.

EX-SERGEANT CALLAHAN.

WHY HE WAS DROPPED.

Among the removals made by Supt. Rehm as noticed in yesterday's Tribune, was that of Sergt. Michael C. Callahan, of the Second Precinct, one of the latest appointed Sergeants of the Police Board. At the time of his appointment, the two most prominent aspirants for the position against him were Officers Blettner and Tom Simmons, the two men who were appointed Sergeants on the same day that he was reduced. Out of these three men, the Board selected Callahan for the vacancy, and half promised the next vacancies to his two defeated contestants, both of whom are admirable officers in any position.

A LITTLE INTERVIEW.

When Sergt. Callahan was officially informed yesterday afternoon of his decapitation, he headed directly for Police Headquarters, where he was confronted by Supt. Rehm, who greeted him very cordially and introduced him to Marshal Dunlap. Callahan asked Supt. Rehm why he had reduced him, and was answered with the single word "inefficiency." He asked for an explanation, and was told that it meant that his platoon was so demoralized that it was of little or no service to the city.

Callahan remonstrated that this was not a fact, but it was all of no avail; the fiat had already gone forth.

Marshal Dunlap seemed rather pleased with Callahan's frankness, and took considerable interest in the case, promising to look up the particulars more fully, and see what could be done for him. He accompanied him to the sidewalk, and advised him to keep quiet for a day or two, until the case had had a thorough hearing. All of which it must be acknowledged was but poor consolation for an officer who had tried and believed he had succeeded in doing his duty, and had finally been thrown out with that word "inefficiency" tacked on to his decapitation warrant. Callahan tried his utmost all day to reconcile himself to his position. He had traveled beat before and was not ashamed to do it again, but to go back reduced in character and rank was a little too much for him, and by evening he had fully made up his mind to consider his reduction as an outrage, and accordingly render up his star under protest. This he will doubtless do to-day.

ANOTHER REASON.

But there is another reason assigned for this reduction. One week ago last Sunday evening Sergt. Callahan pulled the gaming-house at No. 75 South Halsted street, and arrested the keeper and several inmates. On the very next day the keepers of the three or four gaming-houses on South Halsted street publicly proclaimed that they would make the Sergeant suffer for what he had done; that they would show him and the rest of the police force what it would cost to interfere with their business; and they then and there announced their intention of having Sergt. Callahan reduced to the ranks. Yesterday Sergt. Callahan was reduced to the ranks by an order made by Mr. Supt. Rehm and countersigned by Marshal Dunlap.

The coincidence is of course accidental, but it is to be regretted, nevertheless, since it causes the evil-minded to insinuate that the Superintendent of Police attaches to the word "inefficiency" a different meaning from that set down in the dictionary—that it signifies "pulling" protected gaming-houses.

WILLIAM LILL.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

The obsequies of the late William Lill were held in St. James Episcopal Church, corner of Huron and Cass streets, yesterday afternoon, and were very largely attended by all classes of our citizens. About sixty carriages formed the funeral procession, which moved from the late residence of the deceased, corner of Chicago avenue and Pine street, at 2 o'clock, and reached the church fifteen minutes later. The casket was beautifully decorated with flowers, the monogram of Mr. Lill being wrought in floral characters, and his age, 67 years, recorded in the same ephemeral but graceful manner. From the hearse the coffin was borne into the sacred edifice by the following pall-bearers: Mayor Colvin, A. H. Blanchard, Robert Law, A. Booth, Edward Martin, Edward Meddowcraft, Henry Cady, and Judge R. S. Wilson, all of whom were intimate and life-long friends of the departed.

The Rev. Dr. C. V. Kelley read the funeral services, at the conclusion of which the lid of the casket was partially removed so as to reveal the face of the dead man, who appeared to have, so far, escaped "decay's effacing fingers," for the features were as natural and as free from sign of decomposition as when their owner was among the living. The visitors, one by one, passed the coffin, and took a last look at the mortal remains of one whom the people of Chicago had learned to honor through an upright and successful business career extending over twenty years.

When the last of the mourners had passed, the lid of the casket was adjusted, the body was once more placed in the hearse, and the mournful cortege started for Rosehill, where the remains were interred in the family vault.

SEARCHING FOR SMELLS.

MORRELL & CO. THE SINNERS.

Tuesday night Sanitary Superintendent Miller, accompanied by Ald. R. Stone, of the Fourth Ward, were on the war-path, hunting for the origin of the terrible odors that permeated the South Side. To the denizens of that locality the smell was simply unbearable. The wind was blowing about one point south of west. Taking that, they followed the course of the nuisance on Twenty-sixth street, and examined every establishment running in Bridgeport, and found that all north of Twenty-ninth street to Twenty-sixth street charge their odors to the house of Morrell & Co., on Archer avenue. They were running a gut-tank, and were not using ordinary care and prudence in caring for the gases, as the water in the condenser was so hot that a cloud of steam arose from it, and one could hardly bear their hand in it. South of Twenty-ninth street, no doubt the smell came from the gut-tanks from houses west of the Stock-Yards, as several were running, and in the course of the wind coming from the houses, the odor was unmistakable. At the house on Archer avenue it came from carelessness, as the condenser was not kept full of cold water. At the houses at the Yards they have no condensers or any means to govern or mitigate the odors; and if something is not done to compel them to put in proper machinery, the people of the South Side south of Twenty-ninth street will continue to suffer. Officer Lharant, of the Sanitary Police, was out at night, and found that the offensive odors north of Twenty-fourth street were caused by the establishment at 245 Archer avenue. The Board of Health will take immediate action in the premises. (The persons interested can analyze the odors by assigning to 245 Archer avenue the odors from Twenty-fifth to Twelfth street, from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-ninth streets to Morrell & Co., from Twenty-ninth street south, to the houses west of the Stock-Yards.)—*Post and Mail.*

It would be illegal for the neighbors to destroy these infernal stink factories, but not immoral to do it.

LOCAL LETTERS.

GAMBLING VS. Y. M. C. A.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, Aug. 18.—Allow me to suggest to Mr. Smith, whose article appears in yesterday's issue, and all others like-minded, that, if they are so anxious to see the gambling-dens closed, each one appoint himself a committee of one to suppress this evil in our midst, and it can soon be driven out of sight. We see too much nowadays of suggestions. If these parties would act themselves, great good might be done. Let every one that wishes to see this evil eradicated go and swear out warrants, and place them in the hands of officers to make the arrests. The writer of the article referred to calls on the Young Men's Christian Association to do this. We have consulted with some of the officers of the Association in regard to it, and while they as an association will do nothing to bring them into the courts, or to take the law into their hands, yet they favor strongly all wise efforts made to rid the city of these gambling dens, and would encourage their members individually to use all wise means available to carry out the object. We are informed some of their members are already working in this way, and will be heard from, and we would suggest to Mr. Smith and others to "take a hand" and assist.

W. Gulielmus.

INSURANCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, Aug. 17.—A suggestion comes naturally of your recent exposure of a few insurance frauds. It is this: Why not make this a feature of your paper, for the good of present and thousands of new readers? In the days of State Banks every reputable paper had its "bank-note list"; and now, a list of good, bad, and bogus insurance companies seeking business everywhere, would be a still greater boon to the public. A bad bill would be a vexation to any one, but soon forgotten; but a bogus insurance policy may entail disaster beyond remedy. Had Charles Mears such a list at hand, when seeking security against loss on his mill, just burned, he would have saved some $30,000 probably. So of all who invest in rotten insurance policies. Rich and poor are alike liable to the imposition, and did your paper present—say every Saturday—such a list, readily referred to, it would save many a citizen from robbery, and make The Tribune a necessity in every counting-room in the West.

S. French.

THE FREE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, Aug. 18.—I observe in your columns Mr. Garfield's remarks in regard to the Catholic question and our free-school system. Truly, as Mr. Garfield says, it is rapidly becoming an important element in our politics. The present position of the Democrats is a death-blow to the very cause for which we should contend. Our country, upon this question, seems to be in a demoralized state. The issues that have been made never should have been urged as just. The wrongs that Papal doctrine has done are sufficient in themselves. Papal authority is fast losing its power in the Old World; having lost caste there, it is endeavoring to gain a foothold in the new one. Let us thwart it, and, like the iron-fisted Bismarck, fight against its power relentlessly.

K.

THE CITY-HALL.

Mayor Colvin was absent from his office all yesterday, attending an army reunion at Dixon.

An individual named King threatens to enjoin the building of the Harrison street bridge unless the Council makes exorbitant offers for the property he owns on Ellsworth street.

Having condemned the dangerous structure at 91 North Carpenter street, Supt. Bailey cannot find an owner for it. After a consultation with the Law Department, he has resolved to tear it down himself to-day.

After a long protracted conference between Supt. Rehm and Marshal Dunlap yesterday afternoon, the names of Thomas F. Pine, Louis Ehrman, Bernhard Demoling, Joseph Douglas, and William M. Hill were placed on the roll of special policemen. Mayor Colvin gets one; Ald. Foley, one; George C. Morgan, one; Michael McDonald, none.

City Attorney Jamieson left a few days ago for a vacation in New York, and resolved to entirely forget the cares of his office. His first act on reaching New York was to telegraph his assistant, Mr. Tuthill, for news about the office. And he failed to give his address just for the purpose of tantalizing poor Tuthill to find out where he was. Jamieson will be a humorist wherever he goes.

Ald. Edward F. Cullerton, of the Seventh Ward, yesterday announced himself a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court. He is a strong politician, and will scare many of the other would-be candidates clean out of their boots. What ticket he will run on has not yet been decided. At any rate, he cannot get a nomination from the Republican side of the house.

In consequence of the adjournment of the Common Council many of the Aldermen are preparing for a short vacation. A party of them will leave to-day for several days' fishing at Fox Lake. Ald. Hildreth and family will sojourn a week or two at various watering places in Wisconsin; Ald. Stout and wife go East for several weeks' traveling; and all the little men like Bailey, Murphy, and the rest, like the little pig in the nursery rhyme, will stay at home.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire-Marshal Benner yesterday issued the following order to the members of the Fire Department:

General Order No. 19.—The following order, relating to the rules and regulations and general orders governing this Department, is this day adopted, and is hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of the members thereof:

In accordance with the ordinance adopted by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, Aug. 12, 1875, regarding the establishment of the Fire Department, it is hereby ordered that the rules and regulations and general orders now governing the Department shall continue to be in force as heretofore, excepting Sec. 8, of Chap. 5, of said rules and regulations, which is hereby rescinded, and any portion of said rules and regulations and general orders already issued, which are applicable to the Board of Police, shall hereafter be applicable to and enforced by the Fire-Marshal only until otherwise ordered.

M. Benner, Fire-Marshal.

Approved: H. D. Colvin, Mayor.

MILWAUKEE AVENUE VIADUCT.

The Board of Public Works yesterday held a consultation with the officials of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, regarding the proposed erection of a viaduct at Milwaukee avenue. The conference lasted for some two hours, and resulted in no better manner than any of the previous conferences on the same matter. The Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern officials were perfectly willing that the work should be immediately proceeded with. But the officers of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road would not consent to anything until the settlement of the present litigation between the bondholders of the road and the management of the Pennsylvania Company, who have a lease of the road. By this little bit of peevishness on the part of a few men the improvement may be delayed indefinitely.

TAX MATTERS.

Tax Commissioner McGrath and some of the Aldermen are endeavoring to persuade the Comptroller to decide with the Finance Committee as to what course shall hereafter be pursued in the manner of collecting taxes. Many of them are of the opinion that a special meeting of the Legislature ought immediately to be called for the purpose of remedying the evil effects caused by the defects in Bill 300. Towards this opinion Mayor Colvin somewhat inclines. But the Comptroller remains firm and immovably in favor of collecting the tax by the more forcible means of levying on personal property, and by attachments on the property of non-residents. For a special session of the Legislature he sees no necessity, and has thus far refused to call a conference of the Finance Committee, though partially for the reason that the Chairman of the Committee is out of town. In the Assessor's office work is progressing slowly but surely. The personal property assessment will be the most complete ever made, as in every instance sworn statements have been taken from each tax-payer. It is expected to have the rolls completed and footed about the middle of next month.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Deputy-Sheriff Bradley was on the sick-list yesterday.

The Committee on Education visited the Normal-school at Englewood yesterday, and reported favorably upon what came under their notice.

County-Clerk Lieb yesterday paid $12,037.18 into the County Treasury, the amount being the unexpended balance in his hands derived from fees for the first six months of the year.

The County Board meets this afternoon especially to consider the question of purchasing abstract books for the county. The friends of Shipman and Peltzer were talking knowingly yesterday, but nothing in the shape of a compromise could be discovered.

No business of any moment was transacted in the Criminal Court yesterday. Judge Farwell remained at his room during the day in readiness to attend to anything that might come up. He enjoyed a season of comparative rest, being called on but seldom to approve a bond or to answer the inquiries of anxious attorneys.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Hospitals was in session yesterday, and audited several bills in connection with the construction of the new Hospital. One of them was of Kinnard & Co., for $2,000, and another of the Board of Public Works, for $4,797.15, for constructing a sewer on Harrison street, adjacent to the Hospital grounds.

The employes of the County Treasurer's and County Clerk's offices are arranging for a match game of base-ball, to be played Saturday, corner of Jackson and Laflin streets. These match games are growing so common that it would not be surprising to hear of a game between nines selected from the Foundling's Home and Floating Hospital almost any day.

A conference of the Public Building and Public Service Committees of the County Board was held yesterday with Architect Egan to determine upon the wording of the latter's contract for services in connection with the erection of the new Court-House. The contract will, it is expected, be in readiness to be presented to the Board to-day.

FOOTING UP THE BILLS.

Another chapter in the Turner case came to light yesterday, which cannot fail to interest tax-payers. The bill of the Sherman House for keeping the jurors and two bailiffs during the trial was approved by Judge Farwell, amounting to $588, the charge being at the rate of $3 per day. A bill for furnishing the jurors and bailiffs 168 dinners and one supper, amounting to $177, was also approved. The latter bill was from a restaurant adjacent to the county building, and the charge for dinners was fixed at $1 per head. County Commissioners, County Treasurers, clerks, and other common folks who daily take meals at the same place are charged 30 cents, but the difference may be partly accounted for from the fact that the dinners had to be carried to the jury in the upper chamber of the Court-House. Both of the bills are sufficiently large to indicate that if the jurors ate all that the county has been charged for, they did not suffer, or have cause to complain. And to these bills the per diem of the jury, amounting to $384, and the jury's expense alone to the county appears to have been $1,149. The expenses of the parties to the trial (Turner and Hill) are estimated to aggregate about $50,000, while the expense to the State for importing witnesses, etc., amounted to a considerable sum. On the whole, the Turner case has been a very expensive one, and the worst feature of the affair is the prospect for another trial, and the duplicating of the bills in February.

CRIMINAL.

The Postmaster at Scranton, Pa., warns the people of the West to look out for a swindler purporting to travel for the firm of J. H. Osgood & Co. of his city. There is no such firm, he says.

A fellow known as "Frenchy" was the man who fired at Frank Halleran, but missed him and shot a prostitute named Jennie, about whom the two men had a quarrel. None of the parties were arrested.

A German named Heene complained against one William Rentieman, before Justice Pollak, yesterday, that he had been defrauded of $500, which he had paid the latter on a ten-acre tract in the Town of Lake, valued at $3,000, and which he has since learned belonged to other parties. The accused was held to bail in $1,500 to appear for trial in the Criminal Court.

Collector Webster, of the Internal Revenue, yesterday ordered the seizure of 3,400 cigars at the store of Charles J. Klinge, No. 219 North avenue. The seizure was made at the instance of Revenue Agent Gavett and Deputy-Collector Plimpton. The charge against the cigars is that they had been removed from the place of manufacture without payment of the tax.

The pawnbroker Emanuel Isaacs was examined before Justice Wallace yesterday afternoon on the charge of receiving stolen property, knowing it to have been such. He is the person who bought six cases of boots stolen by George Evans and two others, and shipped to this city from Milton Junction. The prosecution showed that Isaacs had not made any entry of the property in his books, and therefore received it clandestinely. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear for trial in the Criminal Court.

A pair of shears in the hands of a barber is a dangerous weapon, as proven by an artist in hair known as Charley, an employe until lately at No. 71 South Canal street. He believed that Fred Andrews had been instrumental in his discharge, and, to avenge himself, attacked the latter with the shears last night about 8 o'clock, at the above mentioned place. He jabbed the ugly blades into Andrews' head and arms, and inflicted three or four bad wounds. Dr. Phillips was called, and dressed the cuts, which are not serious. The revengeful Charley ran away after the brutal act, and escaped arrest. His surname is not known.

Officer Bell, of the Twenty-second Street Station, was shot in the left shoulder blade at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by one James Henry, whom he was trying to arrest. Bell saw two suspicious-looking fellows emerge from between two buildings on the corner of Arnold and Thirty-second streets, and on inquiring their business at that unusual hour, was answered by a shot from a revolver. Four or five more shots were fired at him, but only one hit him. The fellows escaped, but one of them, Henry, was subsequently arrested on Michigan avenue, near Thirty-first street, by Officer Koehler. Justice Summerfield held the prisoner to bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear at the Criminal Court for trial.

The detectives at the Madison-Street Station had not, up to a late hour last night, succeeded in arresting Charles Swan, the gay Lothario of Grand Rapids, who stole away with Mrs. Lizzie Studley some two weeks ago. The full details of the elopement and arrest of Mrs. Studley were given in yesterday's Tribune. It has since been learned that Swan was informed by a telegram from his sister that Studley and his attorney, Horne, were looking after him here, and thus warned he kept out of the way. Mrs. Studley has become a little obstreperous since she was detained, and now says she will not live with her husband. She was booked on the charge of adultery, and yesterday held in bail of $1,000 to await a hearing on the 28th inst. The parties to the affair are still in the city.

HYDE PARK.

THE MOONLIGHT FETE.

The fete given by Mrs. Downer at her residence Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Ellis Avenue Church, went off with great success. As early as 7½ o'clock carriages began to arrive, and the street in front of the house was soon lined with vehicles on both sides. Omnibuses left Douglas place and the Hyde Park House for the fete grounds,—those from the hotel starting at 8:45, and being but half full on account of the hop which occurred at the hotel.

An arch of Chinese lanterns hung over the principal gateway, looking like a fiery rainbow. The graveled walks to the house were lighted by two engine head-lanterns. The spacious grounds were lighted in innumerable places by Chinese lanterns of all colors. There were numerous tents in which were camp-stools and tables for playing euchre, etc. There were also two circular tents, resembling Gunther's confectionery stall at the Exposition, where pretty girls sold button-hole bouquets. Under a tree near the dancing-platform a small arbor was constructed, where two young ladies sold cigars. This place was well patronized. On one side of the platform was a long tent where refreshments might be had, and lemonade was sold at another stand. The platform, lighted by two engine headlights, was composed of long, narrow boards, which were waxed, greatly facilitating dancing, and was about 100 feet from Mrs. Downer's abode. The moon was full, but at first a tall tree prevented its light shining on the platform. After a while, it rose above the tree, and then its light alone would have been sufficient to dance by. The band was headed by Johnnie Hand, and consisted of eight persons. They were seated on a long platform, elevated above the dancers, with the "flag of the brave" spread above them. Dancing was commenced at 8 o'clock, and the platform was soon covered with gay waltzers.

The residence of Mrs. Downer was brilliantly lighted up by gas-jets and Chinese lanterns. The programme consisted of fourteen dances. An 10 o'clock an intermission occurred, and the dancers frequented the refreshment stand or promenaded around the grounds and conversed in the bright moonlight.

There were about 300 people present, among whom were: Mr. and Mrs. Larimine, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. Springer, Mr. and Mrs. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. Downer, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Leaming, Miss Hasbrook, Miss Morris, Miss Kennicott, Miss Norwood, Miss Oakley, Miss Thomas, Miss Collins, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Glover, the Misses Taylor, Miss Howe, Miss M. Kennicott, Miss Remmar, Miss Downer, and Messrs. Little, J. Bridge, Waters, Stickney, Burrows, West, Barker, Bashgott, Cheney, Scribner, Stevens, Booth, McLean, Morrison, Price, Assy, Collins, Mathew, Farrington, Grey, Watson, Leaming, Borden, Peters, Thompson, Dalston, Marsh, Gibbs, MacDonnell, Stiles, Sanger, and many others.

Every one was delighted with the entertainment, and enjoyed the dancing even more than at the Hyde Park House fete. The ladies were very fashionably dressed, and the prettiest one among them was the unknown beauty from Hyde Park. It was nearly 12 o'clock when the dancers dispersed.

THE HOP

was well attended, the participants arriving in vehicles and the steamer Bret Harte. Dancing commenced at the usual hour, and continued till after 12. The proprietors did all they could to enable the guests to enjoy themselves, and the latter returned home well satisfied with the dance. A party of fifteen arrived at 9:10 o'clock, and a fine supper was served to them. They also participated in the dancing. The "hoppers" promenaded on the east porch between the dances. There has hardly been a more enjoyable hop this season. There were about 150 present, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Derby, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wake, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Lammine, Miss Darby, Miss Calhoun, Miss Allison, Miss Boardman, Miss Weaver, Miss Myers, Miss Bracy, Miss Rosing, Miss Davis, Miss Swartz, Miss Bennet, Miss Cox, Miss Waldron, Mrs. Allen, Miss Tuttle, Miss Chase, Miss Osborne, Miss Adams, Miss Lawson, the Misses McArthur, Miss Rood, Miss Daniels, and Messrs. Cronthite, J. Goodman, William Goodman, Heaton, Green, Rood, Pick, Bennet, Cox, Weaver, Calhoun, Latrop, Comes, Isberg, Peterson, Burley, Derby, Sichelkov, Smith, McMurdy, Wood, Waite, Courtwright, Rosing, Fairman, Otis, and Walker. A large attendance is expected next week, if the weather turns out to be good.

MORE PICNICS.

Picnics and fetes are all the rage now. Union Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., will give a picnic at Bowen's Park, South Chicago, for the benefit of "the widows' and orphans' fund," Aug. 24. The picnicers are to be conveyed there by the splendid side-wheel steamer Muskegon, and by the Illinois Central train, both leaving the city at 9 a. m. They are to have music and dancing. A valuable regalia is to be voted to a Past Grand.

The Bret Harte stopped at Morgan's pier Tuesday at 8:30 a. m., and took on board a picnic party, composed mostly of persons connected with D. B. Fiske & Co.'s wholesale millinery establishment. They were bound for Calumet.

The Chicago Barge Club's boats came to Hyde Park last Monday evening on a short visit. They were met by the Kenwood barge, but, owing to the threatening aspect of the clouds and a slight shower, the crews dispersed after a short stay at the hotel. The Chicago Club presented a very fine appearance in their uniform, and it is hoped that they will pay another visit soon.

JOTTINGS.

Mr. Clarke's team was run into on the boulevard Tuesday evening, and the harness and phaeton broken. The horse escaped unhurt.

Charles Gordon, Cleveland; John Roe, Chicago; R. C. Givens and wife, Chicago; H. C. Schomacker, Philadelphia; and J. F. Olcott, Chicago, are registered at the hotel.

Mr. Kimball has not begun building his residence on Greenwood avenue yet.

It is yet to be decided whether to build a hose-cart house on the dummy grounds or not.

Mr. Morgan has one of the finest lawns in Hyde Park.

Mr. Atkinson and family leave for Canada this week.

A man was robbed between here and South Chicago Monday night by footpads. They obtained $200. Particulars have not been received yet.

SUBURBAN.

HIGHLAND PARK.

Among the many suburbs of Chicago there is none, perhaps, more attractive naturally, and more delightful socially, than Highland Park. This is especially true during the summer months, when the elegant and commodious hotel is usually crowded with merry-making guests who resort there to escape the dust, and soot, and impure atmosphere of the city.

This season, in particular, the society of Highland Park has been pleasanter and gayer by the influx of summer visitors, who have successfully broken the tedious monotony of rural life which characterizes the majority of Chicago's suburban towns.

Saturday evening last there occurred at the Highland Park House a happy combination of business and pleasure. Many of the prominent guests at the hotel have manifested a glowing interest in the youthful parish (Trinity Episcopal Church), and, their interest being of a kind quite different from that which expresses itself in empty wishes, desired to display itself in a substantial way. Accordingly, the ladies projected a fair and sale of fancy articles, which took place Saturday evening. The reception-room of the hotel was appropriately arranged for the occasion, the floral display being especially beautiful. A large number of the hotel-guests and Highland-Parkers were present, who speedily purchased the articles offered for sale. After the ladies had disposed of their stock, those present adjourned to the parlor, where several hours were spent in listening to vocal and instrumental music, in dancing, and in promenading in the lovely moonlight about the spacious verandas and "on the deck."

The affair was a success financially and socially. Those present had a most enjoyable time. The proceeds netted are to be devoted to the purchase of a baptismal font to be placed in Trinity Chapel when it shall have been constructed. The ladies of the hotel are justly entitled to a full measure of praise for their zeal in a noble cause; and the members of Trinity Parish will long remember with gratitude the summer guests of 1875.

IN MEMORIAM.

THE LATE PRESIDENT FINNEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Oberlin, O., Aug. 18.—The funeral services of Ex-President Charles J. Finney, who died on Monday morning, occurred to-day in the First Church, at noon. The stores were closed and the undercurrent of grief was manifested in the quiet of the streets and the cessation of all business. The services were held in the church at 2 o'clock p. m., and the crowded house indicated the respect and love for this venerable father which filled the entire people. After the organ voluntary and the anthem, "Come unto me all ye that labor," Dr. Morgan read appropriate selections from the Scriptures, and was followed by prayer by Dr. Cowles. The Rev. Mr. Avery, of Cleveland, read the hymn, "Give Me the Wings of Faith," after the singing of which President Fairchild made a few remarks touching upon some of the more important acts and events connected with Mr. Finney's life. He said:

No scene has ever occurred here for which words seem so inadequate as the present occasion. Mr. Finney was born in Warren, Litchfield County, Conn., Aug. 29, 1792, and was at the time of his death nearly 83 years old. His education was of the common-school type, until late in life he attended school in New England, where he fitted himself for Yale College. At the instance of his instructor he gave up his plan of study and went to Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., where he began the study of law. The first Bible he owned was one he bought for his law-library after his conversion. He studied theology under Dr. Gale, afterwards the founder of Galesburg College, Ill. He carried on the work of an Evangelist through New York State for ten years, visiting in the meanwhile Philadelphia, New York, Providence, Boston, and many other Eastern cities, where he was blessed with extensive revivals. At the urgent solicitation of friends he organized a church in the Chatham Street Theatre, New York City, from which centre seven Presbyterian churches sprang into being. The Broadway Tabernacle was afterwards erected, Mr. Finney planning the building himself. He wrote for the New York *Evangelist*, a paper established in the interest of the anti-slavery cause, and advocating the principles of the New School of theology.

Mr. Finney came to Oberlin at the urgent request of Mr. Arthur Tappan, who had taken a deep interest in the young men who seceded from Lane Seminary, and he wished Mr. Finney to take charge of and educate them. Mr. Finney's work at Oberlin is familiar to all. He labored with zeal and vigor for the salvation of men, and has closed his labors, dying among the people whom he loved.

Mr. Finney made a visit to England and Scotland in 184[illegible], visiting Aberdeen, Glasgow, Edinburg, and London, and ten years after revisited those places with very much similar results to those which crowned the efforts of Moody. These last years of his life have been the fullest of blessing to his friends here. It has been a blessing to see him walk these streets with the perpetual benediction of his cheerful face.

Prof. Cowles spoke a few words in memory of the deceased, and was followed by Dr. Morgan, whose touching tribute and eloquently simple prayer reached the hearts of all.

The remains were then viewed by the assembled friends, after which the funeral cortege moved from the church to Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains were laid in their last resting-place. The pall-bearers were Profs. Ellis, Mead, Smith, Barrows, Dascomb, and Ryder.

A feeling of deep gloom pervades the community, and in the words of President Fairchild, "Although our father was ready to go, we were not ready to have him."

LIEUT.-COMMANDER ARMENTROUT.

Indianapolis, Aug. 18.—The remains of Lieut.-Commander Armentrout arrived here this morning. The funeral took place at Crown Hill Cemetery this afternoon.

SUICIDE FROM REMORSE.

Atchison, Kan., Aug. 17.—Last evening Dr. J. A. Larvey, a well-known physician of Iatan, Mo., some 10 miles south of this city, ended his life by shooting himself with a revolver. He was addicted to drinking and had been on a spree for some days, part of the time away from home. He finally sobered up, and in returning to his office found that a number of calls had been made for him during his spree. One of these was from a personal friend, who had died while waiting for medical attention. The Doctor was overwhelmed with grief and remorse, and after writing directions about some property he went into a back room and shot himself through the head. He was found dead by persons who were attracted to the spot by the report of the pistol. Dr. Larvey resided in this county for several years.

Ancient Projectiles.

The Paris *Moniteur de l'Armee* says: "Some workmen occupied at the Chateau of Conde, in Normandy, have just found some cannon-balls of granite, probably thrown by the English when the castle was taken by them in 1417. Those spheres were found, as might be supposed, very defective projectiles, as they were made on the spot in quarries, and the exact weight could not be correctly judged; the centre of gravity was, besides, not always in the middle. Consequently, neither the range nor the aim could be always calculated with precision. They were, for that reason, fired from a great elevation. In 1428 a stone cannon-ball, discharged from the tower of Notre Dame, at Orleans, killed the Earl of Salisbury, on the opposite side of the Loire. Some of these projectiles used during one memorable occasion are still preserved in the same city; two of them measure over 13 inches in diameter, and their weight exceeds 200 pounds. The journal of the siege of that place relates, in fact, that, on the 1st of December, 1428, the English threw against the town balls weighing nearly 200 pounds. On the 29th of January, 1429, Lancelot de Lile, who commanded the English, had his head carried off by a stone shot from the walls."

SCANDAL.

The Great Methodist Ferment at Quincy, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Quincy, Ill., Aug. 18.—As already telegraphed to The Tribune, an important investigation is now in progress in the Eighth-Street Methodist Church of this city, which is likely to prove of considerable interest in religious and social circles. The facts, briefly stated, are: Gen. B. M. Prentiss, a member of the Eighth-Street M. E. congregation, is charged with libeling the minister, the Rev. Mr. Hoffman. The charges contain three specifications, as follows: First, that said B. M. Prentiss did, on or about the 19th day of May, 1875, say to T. P. Letton that H. O. Hoffman had lied; second, that said B. M. Prentiss did, on or about the 19th day of May, 1875, say to T. P. Letton that H. O. Hoffman was a bad man; that he visited too frequently a certain family not named, in this city, meaning thereby to make the impression that said Hoffman was criminal in his intercourse with said family; third, that said B. M. Prentiss did, between the 1st and the 7th inst., say to John F. Pollock that H. O. Hoffman was a libertine. The Court was fully organized this morning, and the defendant formally arraigned. While nothing further in regard to the matter is definitely known, it is understood that there are numerous witnesses to be subpœnaed, including ministers, churchmen, lawyers, and members of the press. As the Eighth-Street Methodist congregation is one of the largest in the city, the interest in the result is very general. It will be continued from day to day, and will probably not be concluded for several weeks.

PENNY-GRABS GRABBED.

Seizure of a Large Number of Cigars at Quincy, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Quincy, Ill., Aug. 18.—Revenue officers in this city to-day seized a large number of cigars for evasion of the Revenue law. The seizure was occasioned by the neglect of the manufacturers to comply with the section, which provides that the name of the makers, district, and the State shall be burned into the box with a branding iron. There is no charge that attempts have been made to defraud the Government. On the contrary, the tax has been paid, but, instead of the branding being done as required, the boxes have been stamped with ink by the use of a machine. This was an evasion of the provisions of the law, and it became necessary to stop the practice. For that purpose the Commissioner of Internal Revenue ordered all cigars irregularly marked to be seized. The cigars taken are nearly all of Eastern make, Quincy manufacturers not having engaged in the practice complained of. The seizure does not in the last affect the dealers who had them on hand, as the makers of the goods are alone responsible for the negligence.

An Ingenious Deception.

Sanerant relates the following anecdote of Schwartz, a famous German painter: "Having been engaged to paint the ceiling of the Town-Hall at Munich by the day, his love of dissipation induced him to neglect his duties, and the magistrates and overseers of the work were frequently obliged to hunt him out of the tavern. As he could no longer drink in quiet, he stuffed an image of himself, left the legs hanging down between the staging where he was accustomed to work, and sent one of his boon companions to move the image a little two or three times a day, and to take it away at noon and night. By means of this deception he drank without the least disturbance for a whole fortnight together, the inn-keeper being aware of the plot. The officers came round twice a day to look after him, and, seeing the well-known stockings which he was accustomed to wear, suspected nothing wrong and went on their way, greatly extolling their new convert as the most industrious and conscientious painter in the world."

Staab's Reception.

Monday, Aug. 23, promises to be a fine affair. Reed & Sons have made arrangements Monday next to take all the pianos out of their rooms, which will be given up entirely for the use of Mr. Staab and friends. The upper floor will be used for the music and promenade, and the lower one for seats and social chit-chat. Reisig has charge of the floral decorations.

Pianos and Organs.

A large assortment of new pianos and organs to rent. Second-hand pianos from $50 to $200.

W. W. Kimball,
Corner State and Adams streets, Chicago.

Important to the Preservation of Teeth—John Gosnell's Cherry Tooth-Paste,
the most efficacious dentifrice known. Try it. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale agents, Torrey & Bradley, 171 and 173 Randolph street.

MARRIAGES.

CURTIS—NUGENT—On the 17th inst., by the Rev. William W. Patton, Mr. John J. Curtis, of Chicago, and Miss Hattie, second daughter of William A. Nugent, of Gibson, Pa.

DEATHS.

HALL—Aug. 18, at the residence of her son, J. Sherman Hall, Julia A. Sherman, wife of George E. Hall, aged 61 years, 3 months, and 18 days.

Funeral from residence, 625 West Washington street, Thursday, Aug. 19, at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

CARNEY—Mamy, infant daughter of George W. and Nellie Carney, aged 12 months.

HANNA—At her residence, 702 North Franklin street, Aug. 18, 1875, Mrs. Betsy Hanna, wife of William Hanna, aged 58 years and 8 months.

☞ Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

CARRIE—At the residence of her son-in-law, James Davidson, 242 North Wells street, Mrs. Mary Carrie, aged 93 years.

Funeral on Friday, the 20th inst., at 10 a. m. Friends respectfully invited.

LOWE—At 892 Cottage Grove avenue, on Wednesday, Aug. 18, of diarrhea, John G. Lowe, only son of Frederick E. and Mary H. Lowe, aged 1 year and 18 days.

EBERSOLD—Mrs. Eva Ebersold, consort of Officer Peter Ebersold, Aug. 17, at 6 p. m., in the 32d year of her age, after an illness of three weeks.

Funeral Thursday, Aug. 19, at 11 a. m. Carriages to Rosehill from residence, No. 39 Hastings street.

WILSON—Aug. 18, Mrs. Agnes Wilson, wife of George Wilson, of paralysis, aged 58 years.

Funeral from residence, 471 West Harrison street, Friday, Aug. 20, at 1 p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Second Grand Auction Sale
MARBLE, SLATE, AND IRON
MANTELS,
AT THE
Schureman & Hand Mantel Co.'s
WAREROOMS,
Cor. Michigan-av. and Van Buren-st.,
Thursday Morning, Aug. 19, at 10 o'clock.
A splendid collection of
500 MANTELS,
In all the new and elegant designs and best workmanship, and the various grades of
American and Foreign Marble.
Also, a large assortment
Slate, Iron, and Marbleized Iron Mantels.
Sale positively without limit or reserve to close out surplus stock.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Friday Morning, Aug. 20, at 9:30 o'clock.
Our Regular Weekly Auction Sale
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE
AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
Parlor Suits upholstered in plush, Silk Rep, Silk Terry, Black Hair Cloth, etc. A full line Marble-Top Chamber Sets, with Dressing-Cases and Dress-Bureaus; Bedsteads, Lounges, Sofas, Parlor and Office-Desks; a full assortment Bookcases, etc., etc.; BRUSSELS and WOOL CARPETS, Mattresses, etc.; Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, 300 dozen Walnut Cane-Seat Chairs; will be sold in lots to suit. Also a large stock of fine Silver-Plated Ware, Crockery and Glassware, and general merchandise, etc., etc. New Household Furniture, Office-Desks, Chairs, etc., at private sale at auction prices during the week.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

GILES' LINIMENT.

USE
GILES' LINIMENT
IODIDE OF AMMONIA

A New and Great Discovery in Medical Science for the Cure and Relief of Pain in Man or Animal, Surpassing Anything Heretofore Known, Restoring Thousands to Health and Happiness.

A SURE CURE
For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Diphtheria, Croup, Sore Throat, Face Ache, Mumps, Paralysis of Limbs, Stiff or Enlarged Joints, Bunions, Corns, Pains in Back, Neck, or Shoulders, Quinsy, Catarrh,
—AND ALL—
Bruises and Wounds of Every Nature, in Man or Animal.

GILES' LINIMENT has received the unqualified approval of the medical fraternity, and is largely used in their private practice by the most successful physicians.

A CLERGYMAN CURED:
Giles' Iodide of Ammonia is, in my judgment, the best remedy for Neuralgia ever put before the public. I have been afflicted with this terrible disease for 32 years, and never until I fell upon Mr. Giles' remedy, did I find any assured relief. I take pleasure in saying this, inasmuch as I desire always to be a benefactor of the human family. WM. P. CORBIT, Chairman of the Methodist Church Extension.

A PHYSICIAN CURED:
Dr. William Osgood Page, of No. 265 Fourth-av., New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee; and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS STATE:
Was discharged from the Massachusetts General Hospital as incurable, with inflammatory rheumatism in my shoulders, fingers, and feet; suffered fearfully for three years; tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia effected a complete cure. ELLEN SMITH, No. 72 Plane-st., Fall River, Mass.

My sufferings with inflammatory rheumatism were intense. I was helpless till I used Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. The result was wonderful. E. W. VOORHIS, 213 West Thirty-fifth-st., N. Y.

Inflammatory Rheumatism all over my body; wrists swollen; pain intolerable. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia cured me. FREDERICK GREEN, 164 West Twenty-third-st., New York.

GILES' LINIMENT for ailments of the animal kingdom has surpassed all other preparations in its wonderfully curative effects.

THE OWNER OF "HARRY BASSETT" STATES:
In my stable the only liniment I now use is Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It performs wonders. I unhesitatingly pronounce it the best I ever saw. R. McDANIELS, Princeton, N. J.

For our stock we know of no liniment that equals Giles' Iodide of Ammonia. It is what horsemen have long wanted—something reliable. It never disappoints. PORTER & DOUGLASS, North Howard st., Baltimore.

George Grant, Esq., Victoria, Ellis County, Kansas, the largest stock farmer in the world, 170 square miles, uses for man and beast Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.

GILES' LINIMENT. A bottle possesses more curative properties than a barrel of the so-called extracts and liniments that are foisted on a credulous community. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Quarts, $2.50.

For Sale by all Wholesale & Retail Druggists.
GALE & BLOCKI, 35 South Clark-st., 44 and 46 Monroe-st., Palmer House; Union Stock Yards Drug Store; L. WOLTERSDORF, 171 Blue Island-av.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 108 MADISON-ST.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE
THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 19, at 9:30 o'clock.
VERY DESIRABLE LINES OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
WOOLENS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,
On Second Floor Salesroom, 108 Madison-st.

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE,
Furniture, Household Goods, Pianos, Carpets, etc., SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 21, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

SALE OF 40 SCHOOL DESKS AND SEATS,
Nearly new, Saturday Morning, Aug. 21, at 11 o'clock, at BUTTERS & CO.'S Auction Rooms.

Chromo Chief, Jr.,
A Hamiltonian—Trotting Stallion,
AT AUCTION,
Saturday afternoon, Aug. 21, at 3 o'clock, at L. S. Cooper's stable, southwest corner Michigan avenue and Monroe street.
Chromo Chief, Jr., is 5 years old, a deep mahogany bay; black legs, mane, and tail; fine style and action. He was sired by Edsell's Hambletonian, Jr., of New York State, sired by old Hambletonian; dam, Fannie Cook, sired by old Abdallah, sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. He can be seen at Mr. Cooper's stable at any time previous to the sale.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Real Estate Sale—19 Residence Lots,
West front on Harding-st., between Kinzie and West Indiana, only one block east of the new
NORTHWESTERN CAR SHOPS.
Monday Morning, Aug. 23, at 11 o'clock, at Butters & Co.'s Rooms, 108 Madison-st., two lots, Nos. 32 and 33, 25 by 125 feet each, free and clear of incumbrance. Five lots, 34 to 38 inclusive, 25 by 125 feet each, incumbered for $1,325. Twelve lots, 25 to 32 and 39 to 43 inclusive, 25 by 125 feet each, incumbered for $1,000. The above are located in Block 14, in Harding's Sub. of the W. hf of Section 11, Town 39, Range 13. Terms made known at sale.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
OF HANDSOME
North Side Improved Property,
MONDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 23, 1875, at 3 o'clock,
On the Premises, 85, 89, 91 and 93 Lincoln-av.
4 Two-story and Basement Brick Dwelling Houses,
With deep lots, fronting east on Lincoln-av., running through to and fronting west on Sedgwick-st. Each house contains 10 rooms, bath, closets, pantries, and every modern improvement, with a sub-cellar 7 feet high beneath the basement. They were built under the supervision of Armstrong & Eagan, architects, of the best material, and in the most thorough manner, at a cost of over $7,000 each. The location being within one block of Lincoln Park and Clark-st., with horse car facilities, is regarded as one of the most desirable on the North Side. Any one desiring a well-built, handsome residence, desirably situated, need only inspect them to be convinced of their excellence. There is an incumbrance of $5,000 on each house, 4 years to run, with interest at 9 per cent. All sums above that amount will be cash within 10 days after the sale. A deposit will be required of each purchaser at the time of sale. The title to the property is perfect. Full warrantee deed given. All information can be had from
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 108 Madison-st., Chicago.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash avenue.
On Saturday, Aug. 21 at 9 o'clock.
Call and examine the large stock of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
We shall sell on Saturday.
16 crates W. G. Crockery,
New and Second-hand Furniture, Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble and wood-top Tables, Corner and Side Whatnots, Commodes, Hall Trees, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Springs, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Carpets, Cook Stoves, Window Shades, car load of Floor Oil Cloth (to close), 150 Mirrors, &c. 100 kegs White Lead.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
27 East Washington-st.
Regular Sale of Boots and Shoes,
AT AUCTION,
Thursday Morning, Aug. 19, at 9:30 o'clock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.
P. & J. CASEY,
41 AND 43 FIFTH-AV.,
Keep on hand the largest assortment in the city of new and second-hand goods. Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Office-Desks, Counters, Shelving, Show-Cases, Refrigerators, Ale-Boxes, Blacksmith's Tools, Office Railing, Pictures, and Gas Fixtures, bought and sold.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5.00 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
IN EXCHANGE FOR
Bills of National Currency,
AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE